The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3708. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Reports of a Deserter from Lee's Army.

Great Dissatisfaction Among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi Troops.

THEY "WANT TO GO HOME."

The Spirit of the Rebel Army Completely Broken.

Efforts to Augment the Rebel Cavalry Force.

Mr. Laird's Statements in the British House of Commons.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

A private letter received here to-day from a prominent officer at Warrenton, says that a rebel Lieutenant, who deserted from their army and came into our lines last Sunday, reports that great dissatisfaction exists among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi troops, particularly among the former, at the condition of affairs in their respective States. The North Carolina troops threaten to mutiny unless they are sent back to their homes. Once there, they say they will throw down their arms, and abandon the rebel cause, of which they are heartily sick. It is only with great difficulty that the officers restrain the men. The disaffection also extends to the officers, and is increasing among the rank and file of the troops from the Southwestern States, who argue that there is no use of further resistance, since Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have fallen, and the National troops have gained possession of the Mississippi. The Mississippi and Tennessee levees are also clamorous to go home. The defeat at Gettysburgh seems to have completely broken the spirit of LEE's army, and the utmost apathy prevails among both officers and men. They have lost all hope of the South being able to achieve its independence. The men are almost unanimously in favor of peace at any cost. The rebels are making desperate efforts to organize another effective cavalry force, and are impressing into the service all the horses in Virginia. Whole regiments of infantry are being mounted, and converted into cavalry.

MR. LAIRD AND HIS ASSERTIONS.

It is known that Mr. LAIRD, the British shipwright, who has been so conspicuous in building piratical vessels for the rebels, has endeavored in his recent speech in Parliament to excuse or to palliate his professional enterprise in that direction by charging that during the Crimean war a vessel-of-war, called the *America*, was built in this country for the Russians, and that she sailed for the Russian possessions on the Pacific coast, under the command of the late Capt. HUDSON, of the United States Navy. This statement in whole or in part being deemed incredible, inquiry has been made in the proper quarters, and it has been ascertained that the Executive Government for the time being had no knoweledge, official or unofficial, that a vessel of that name, for that purpose, or with that destination, was in progress in this country. There is no complaint upon the subject on file in any Department, from any diplomatic or consular officer of England, France, or any other enemy of Russia. Such a vessel may have been built for our own citizens to be sold to the Russians at their recent settlements on the Amoor River, to be used as a tugboat, and a Capt. HUDSON, but not of the United States Navy, may have been employed to navigate her thither, but not however with any expectation that the vessel would engage in hostilities with the Allies, or that he would command her upon such an occasion. In point of fact, she did not clear from New-York until some time after Sebastopol was taken, and the Crimean war was substantially at an end. Although she sailed in an unarmed condition, it seems that at Rio de Janeiro, on her way, the British and French naval commanders in that quarter indulged in suspicions as to her neutral character. The following extract from the dispatch of the United States Minister there furnishes the result of the inquiry upon that subject:

Mr. Trousdale to Mr. Marcy.

[Extract No. 48.]

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13, 1856.

On the 4th of the present month the United States steamer *America*, commanded by Capt. WM. H. HUDSON, arrived at this port. The English and French have charged that this vessel was intended to aid the Russians in the Pacific; and that she had on board a large supply of equipments of a warlike nature, which was buried under a quantity of coal in the vessel. They insisted on a right of search to satisfy themselves on this subject. The evidence on which their allegation was founded, was the statement to that effect of an English seaman whom the Captain had shipped at this port. This seaman had displeased the Captain, and he had been dismissed in about two hours after he had gone on board. Capt. HUDSON asserted that the charges were false, and at the same time stated that no search should be made by Englishmen or Frenchmen on board his vessel. It was thought by Commodore SALTER and Capt. HUDSON that the Captain might reduce his denial to writing, and swear to the same. This was done accordingly. The affidavit quieted the excitement, and the *America* proceeded on her journey to the Pacific. I send you a copy of the affidavit marked "L."

Affidavit of Capt. Hudson, of the Steamer America:

I, WILLIAM H. HUDSON solemnly swear that there are no other arms or munitions of war on board the steamer *America*, under my command, than the following: One Minié rifle; one double-barreled shot-gun; one pair of Colt's revolvers; one pair of pocket pistols; a ten-pound keg of powder, and a bag of No. 6 robin shot. And I further swear that the manifest which has been exhibited is correct in all respects.

(Signed.) WILLIAM H. HUDSON.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 11, 1856.

I, WILLIAM TROUSDALE, certify that the foregoing affidavit of WILLIAM H. HUDSON, was duly sworn to before me at the time it bears date. In testimony of which I have signed my name to the same, and caused the seal of Legation of the United States to be thereto affixed.

Done at Rio de Janeiro, in the Empire of Brazil, on the day above stated.

(Signed) W. TROUSDALE.
[Seal] Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Brazil.

Hon. C. B. SEDGWICK, late Chairman of the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, has written the following letter:

FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1863.

To William Faxan, Esq., Chief Clerk Navy Department:

DEAR SIR: I was sorry not to be able to see you again in Washington. I wanted to say that I have a full recollection of all that matter of LAIRD's building ships for the United States. It may have passed from Mr. WELLES's memory.

At the special session, (July, 1861,) Mr. J. HOWARD, of New-York, came to see me as Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, and produced sundry drawings, specifications, estimates, &c., &c., from the LAIRDS, saying that he came at their instance to make these proposals to the Navy Department.

I told him to go to the Secretary, which he did, and he told me that Mr. WELLES declined entering into any negotiation about it.

Mr. HOWARD was not very well pleased with the result. I saw him several times. I presume it is correspondence with him which LAIRD has published, although I have not seen it. The truth is, he was an agent of LAIRD's; not in any sense of the Navy Department. If not LAIRD's agent he was a mere volunteer, perhaps expecting a commission from LAIRD; but he was furnished by him, in advance, with plans, estimates, &c., &c.

I am, very truly, yours,
C. B. SEDGWICK.

It may be added that one of LAIRD's agents stated that LAIRD was anxious to do something to give Slavery a death-blow.

A FALSE REPORT.

It is unaccountable how a rumor could prevail in New-York ascertained by private telegrams, that President LINCOLN died at 8 o'clock this morning. He is well and attended the Cabinet meeting to-day as usual.

GEN. GRANT'S REPORT.

Gen. GRANT's official report of operations at Vicksburgh, which has been lying at the War Department for two weeks past, will probably be published some time this week. It is a most interesting document.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS IN THE NAVY.

Persons desirous of entering the different grades of Assistant Engineers in the Volunteer Navy of the United States, are authorized to present themselves to the Chief Engineers of the Brooklyn, Charlestown and Philadelphia Navy-yards, for examination. If their professional and physical qualifications are found satisfactory, and letters establishing a good moral character are presented, they will be recommended to the Department for appointment according to the wants of the service.

THE KANSAS INDIANS.

Commissioner DOLE has gone to Kansas to make preliminary arrangements for the removal of the Indians from that State.

SENATOR HARRIS.

Senator HARRIS is here.

COLLECTOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Col. HENRY JAMEL, formerly of New-York, has been appointed Collector of the Port of San Francisco, *vice* Ex-Congressman LOWE, resigned, to accept the Republican nomination for Governor.

PAROLES.

It is expected that the rebels will parole an equal number of wounded Union soldiers in exchange for their wounded who were sent to Richmond recently. They will doubtless select such as require the most care at their hands, and send them back immediately, whether they are able to bear removal or not. The rebels are very bitter in their denunciations of the Yankees, for sending back men who are of no use to them.

ORDER.

Surgeon J. L. TEED is ordered to report to Gen. ROSECRANS.

FIVE-TWENTIES.

The sales of five-twenties during the last twelve days, amount to upward of thirteen and a half million.

NAVAL.

Lieut.-Commander CILLEY has been ordered to the command of the *Unadilla*.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The following appointments of Examining Surgeons were made to-day by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. Edward J. Ticknor, Newton, Ill.; Dr. E. B. Walbron, Mount Vernon, Ill.; Dr. R. P. J. Tenny, Pittsfield, N. H.; Dr. W. H. Grant, Farnesworth, N. H.; Dr. Norman W. Braley, Chelsey, Vt.

PENSIONS.

During the month of July there were 900 widows pensions, and 1,300 invalid pensions granted.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Oppressive Heat—Ice Plenty, and How it is Procured—Gen. Buford on Leave of Absence—Severe Domestic Affliction.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RAPPAHANNOCK RIVER, Monday, Aug. 10, 1863.

To say that it is warm in this latitude would hardly convey to the mind of the reader the temperature of the atmosphere where the Army of the Potomac is encamped. It is positively hot—sweltering hot; and yet the men do not really suffer so much from heat as those who are housed in cities. The only advantage the latter have is a few of the cooling luxuries of life, but then, thanks to our secesh friends, we have a reasonable supply of ice. Mr. KELLY, after whom Kelly's Ford is named, and many other residents at Warrenton, Sulphur Springs and along the river bank, not supposing that Union troops would spend another Summer on the Rappahannock, last Winter laid in a large supply of ice, and our troops are now using the valuable commodity, and it is a real luxury. People who have a cake of ice brought to their doors every morning do not know what ice is when used as a luxury. Every ice-house is honored with a guard, and each regiment receives a small piece every day. The owners have exhausted every argument to convince the Commanding General that frozen water is not an article liable to be seized under a civilized system of warfare, but without success. The Richmond *Examiner* will, doubtless, consider the taking of the ice another outrage upon the "men, women and children" of the South. The troops are nearly all encamped in pine forests, and, therefore, are not exposed to the blazing heat of the sun, and the general health of the army continues to be good, notwithstanding there is little beside surface water to drink.

Gen. BUFORD has obtained a leave of absence from his command for ten days, and goes to his home in Kentucky. The grim messenger of death has laid a heavy hand upon his family. Since the 1st inst. a daughter, a sister and a sister-in-law have died from typhoid fever, and his wife is now very low with the same disease. The whole country will sympathize with the General in this the hour of his affliction.

E. A. PAUL.

Reconnoissance and Capture of Government Property—An Order for the Extinction of Guerrillas and Disloyal Citizens.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

AMISSVILLE, Va., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

A RECONNOISSANCE

Took place yesterday afternoon toward Keysville, a small village ten miles from here, where MOSBY's guerrillas were known to congregate. A squadron of cavalry, under command of Maj. S. W. THAXTER, scoured the roads and woods for miles in search of these outlaws, but they were unable to find any force. While searching the woods, Maj. THAXTER discovered a large quantity of Government blankets marked U. S., concealed under piles of leaves and broken branches, which he confiscated. Proceeding a short distance further, he came upon a sutler's wagon, hidden among the trees, which had been rifled of its contents. Large quantities of knapsacks, carbines, sabres and military equipments were also found stored in two barns. This locality was evidently the headquarters and rendezvous of MOSBY's gang. Another cavalry force of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania has gone out this morning to bring in this property, and make further investigations. Maj. THAXTER also captured a rebel caisson, which was hid in an old barn.

ATTENTION TO BE PAID THE GUERRILLAS.

The following important order was received at these headquarters last evening:

UNITED STATES MILITARY TELEGRAPH,
BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON,
July 31, 1863—4 P. M.

To Maj.-Gen. Meade:

Capt. MEANS reports that about (500) five hundred of the enemy's cavalry have appeared at Point of Rocks. The present time should be availed of to drive out every guerrilla and disloyal man between the Potomac, Rappahannock and Blue Ridge.

(Signed,) H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
WARRENTON, July 31, 1863.
"OFFICIAL," CHARLES E. PEASE, A. A. G.
HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, July 31, 1863.

The Major-General Commanding directs that under this order every man shall take the oath of allegiance, or be arrested and sent in. You will have this order published to the officers under your command. By command of

(Signed) Maj.-Gen. PLEASANTON.
A. J. COHEN, A. A. G.

This order will at once be carried into execution, and cannot fail to rid the vicinity of these pests. Large numbers of contrabands continue to arrive within our lines, embracing men, women and children of all ages, and even colors, some having but very little African blood coursing their veins. Those that arrived yesterday state that there is no force of rebels this side of Little Washington. They also report that thousands of slaves are huddled together, and are now preparing to come within our lines. All of the young, athletic negroes express a great desire to enter the army as soldiers.

We are expecting orders to march every hour; our destination is, of course, a secret to us.

CICERONE.

THE DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

Another Letter from the President to Gov. Seymour.

THE DRAFT MUST GO ON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1863.

His Excellency, Horatio Seymour, Governor of New-York:

Yours of the 8th, with Judge-Advocate-General WATERBURY's report, was received to-day.

Asking you to remember that I consider time as being very important, both to the general cause of the country and to the soldiers in the field, I beg to remind you that I waited at your request from the 1st until the 6th inst. to receive your communication, dated the 3d. In view of its great length, and the known time and apparent care taken in its preparation, I did not doubt that it contained your full case as you desired to present it. It contained the figures for twelve districts, omitting the other nineteen, as I supposed, because you found nothing to complain of as to them. I answered accordingly. In doing so I laid down the principle to which I purpose adhering, which is to proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong. With the communication received to-day, you send figures for twenty-eight districts, including the twelve sent before, and still omitting three, for which I suppose the enrollments are not yet received. In looking over the fuller list of twenty-eight districts, I find that the quotas for sixteen of them are above 2,000 and below 2,700; while of the rest six are above 2,700, and six are below 2,000. Applying the principle to these new facts, the Fifth and Seventh districts must be added to the four in which the quotas have already been reduced to 2,200 for the first draft; and with these four others must be added to those to be reenrolled. The correct case will then stand: The quotas of the Second, Fourth, Fifth Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts fixed at 2,200 for the first draft. The Provost-Marshal-General informs me that the drawing is already completed in the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Districts. In the others, except the three outstanding, the drawing will be made upon the quotas as now fixed. After the first draft the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth and Thirty-first will be reenrolled for the purpose and in the manner stated in my letter of the 7th inst. The same principle will be applied to the now outstanding districts when they shall come in. No part of my former letter is repudiated by reason of not being restated in this, or for any other cause.

Your obedient servant, A. LINCOLN.

THE MISSISSIPPI NAVAL CAMPAIGN

Injured Ships to Return—List of the Fleet.

All the vessels of war engaged in the late operations in the Mississippi are to be surveyed, in obedience to official orders, and such of them as need repairs are to be sent home. This is practically withdrawing the present fleet, as nearly every ship composing it has suffered severely in action and must be relieved. The East Gulf blockading squadron and the Mississippi squadron proper conjointly acted in the great battles which have resulted in the opening of our most valuable river. We subjoin a list of all the vessels and their commanders:

FARRAGUT'S FLEET.

	Guns.	Tons.		Guns.	Tons.
Hartford	28	1,990	R. R. Cuyler	10	1,202
Pensacola	26	2,158	Essex	7	1,000
Brooklyn	26	2,070	Montgomery	6	787
Susquehanna	18	2,450	Kanawah	4	507
Oneida	10	1,032	New-London	5	221
Monongahela	10	1,378	Kineo	6	507
Colorado	52	3,425	Pembina	4	507
Richmond	25	1,929	Sciota	3	507
Cayuga	6	507	Owasco	4	507
Clifton	8	892	Winona	4	507
Aroostook	6	657	Pinola	4	507
Katahdin	6	507	J. P. Jackson	6	777
Albatross	7	378	Calhoun	4	507
Kennebeck	4	507	Estrella	5	800
Itasca	4	507	Relief	3	468
Tennessee	4	1,275	Kenewan	4	507
Kensington	3	1,052	Morning Light	6	937
Arthur	6	554	W. G. Anderson	2	303
Rachel Seaman	2	303	Diana	2	303
Henry Janes	2	303	Horace Beales	3	296
Orvetta	2	303	Pampero	4	1,375
Bohio	2	196	Sachem	5	197
John Griffiths	2	303	Kittattinny	5	421
Charlotte	2	303	Fear Not	6	1,012
Sarah Bruen	2	303	Corypheus	6	100
Maria A. Wood	2	303	Sea Foam	3	264

PORTER'S FLEET.

	Guns.	Tons.		Guns.	Tons.
Lafayette	6	2,000	Tyler	9	500
Clara Dobson	1	1,000	Mound City	13	512
Eastport	8	700	General Bragg	2	700
Rattler	6	165	Cincinnati	13	512
Black Hawk	8	902	Glide	6	137
Chilicothe	2	303	Pittsburgh	13	512
Carondelet	13	512	Marmora	8	207
Louisville	13	468	Signal	6	190
Indianola	4	442	Inlet	6	157
Lexington	7	500	St. Clair	4	203
Baron De Kalb	13	512	Brilliant	4	226
Conestoga	7	512	Little Rebel	3	150
Fair Play	4	800	Great Western	3	800
Judge Farmer	2	600	Pansey	1	50
W. H. Brown	1	800	Daisey	1	50
Benton	16	1,000	Mignonette	1	50
New Era	6	157	Ivy	1	50
Forrest Rose	6	203	Hyacinth	1	50
Cricket	6	151	Thistle	1	50
Linden	6	179	Fern	1	50
Romeo	6	175	Mistletoe	1	50
New National	1	1,000	Dahlia	1	50
Sovereign	2	1,000	Samson	1	50
Red Rover	1	1,000	Lilly	1	50
General Pillow	2	50	Laurel	1	50
General Lyon	1	1,200	Myrtle	1	50
Abraham	1	50			

Reading Matter for the Soldiers.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF,
No. 10 COOPER UNION, THIRD-AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We received, a day or two since, an appeal for reading matter for the sick and wounded soldiers at Memphis. There are eleven hospitals, and 5,000 patients, among them many from the gallant army that captured Vicksburgh. Will not every one be eager to contribute to their comfort by sending some entertaining book to relieve the tediousness of long, hot Summer days on a sick bed? History, biography, travels, even books of science, will find interested readers. We shall be glad to receive contributions at once, and hope to send off a good assortment of books this week. Everything sent to us shall be receipted for, and promptly forwarded.

ELLEN COLLINS, Ch. Com. on Sup.

Patriotic Action of the Chicago Council.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The Council last night unanimously passed an ordinance providing for an appropriation for raising bounties for volunteers, to act as substitutes for the drafted men who are unable to leave their homes or raise $300 for exemption.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Gunboats to Co-operate with Gen. Steele's Expedition.

The Rebels Making Arrangements to Conscript Mulattoes.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Gunboats are being prepared to coöperate with Gen. STEELE's expedition into Arkansas.

Vicksburgh is being put in a complete sanitary condition. Rations are still issued daily to upward of 10,000 inhabitants.

It is reported that the guerrilla RICHARDSON has returned to West Tennessee, with the requirements to carry out the conscription. It is said he has instructions to conscript all light-colored negroes between 18 and 45, to serve three years as soldiers, *at the expiration of which time they will be manumitted, but receive no pay for service.*

A reconnoissance under Maj. WARDEN, of Gen. RANSOM's Staff, to Woodville, seventy miles from Natches, destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passenger cars; and burned a rebel cotton factory at Woodville, and also cotton and manufacturing goods to the value of $200,000.

Cairo is thronged with men furloughed for twenty days from below, on their way home.

Twenty deserters delivered themselves up, after listening to a speech from Gen. LOGAN, at Marion, a day or two ago. Deserters are being captured daily in the southern counties of Illinois, and forwarded to their regiments.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Aug. 9.

A company of citizen-scouts, numbering about sixty men, organized in Northern Alabama in June last, are resisting the rebel conscription, and have thus far evaded every effort to capture them. They report to Gen. DODGE, at Corinth, that their number is increasing daily. They have either captured or driven out every officer sent to that region to enforce the conscription.

Letters from privates in BRAGG's army report that he is retreating to Atlanta, Ga.

A considerable number of deserters, who have retained their arms, are in the mountains near Pikeville, Ala., and are organizing with the citizens to resist the conscription.

The efforts to execute the conscription in Western Tennessee have been pretty effectually broken up by the vigilance of Gen. HURLBUT's army.

AFFAIRS AT VICKSBURGH.

THE CITY—POSITION OF THE DIFFERENT CORPS.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

VICKSBURGH, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

This place has greatly improved during my absence of twenty days. It still has the appearance of being "mashed on general account," and the *debris* of two armies lying around everywhere—in the streets, yards, houses, and on the wharf—make it anything but a pleasant city in which to stroll. But the sallow-hued, trench-stained host of PEMBERTON, which I saw swarming in the streets on the 4th and 5th instant, has departed. There are, it is true, a few Confederate soldiers left in the town; but they all belong to the hospitals, either as convalescents, patients under treatment, or nurses. The gay fellows bedizened with gold lace are all gone, or have left so few representatives that they are scarcely noticeable in the crowds which throng the streets. The departure of these men has improved the appearance of the place. The civilian citizens of the town have commenced furbishing up their battered and dust-begrimed homes. The pits dug by mortar shells are filling up, roads have been cut through the street barricades, and there is now only needed a general cleaning up to restore Vicksburgh to a semblance of what it was in its palmy days.

THE ARMY.

The expedition to Jackson under Gen. SHERMAN having returned, the army is now encamped in and around Vicksburgh. Gen. LOGAN's division in doing regular garrison duty, Gen. JOHN E. SMITH being Post Commandant in the absence of Gen. LOGAN, who has gone North. Gen. HERRON's corps has been sent to Natchez to occupy that point. Gen. ORD's corps, the Thirteenth, is encamped on the flat below the town, and is fixing to stay where it is, apparently. Gen. SHERMAN's corps is at Haine's Bluff, and at several points on the Big Black. That portion of MCPHERSON's corps not in the city, is scattered about, I scarcely know where. The Sixteenth corps, detached, is now under Gen. ORD, and with the Thirteenth. The Ninth corps, under Gen. PARKE, will probably be sent back to Gen. BURNSIDE, where it belongs.

The health of the army is still better than any one would expect, although fevers of various kinds, and chronic diarrhœa are making sad havoc. If we can escape Yellow Jack, as I think we shall, we will have reason to felicitate ourselves. The statement circulating in some Northern papers, that there have been cases of yellow fever here in Vicksburgh, has no foundation in fact.

Upon my arrival at the wharf here, I immediately started for a stroll through the town. I heard in several groups of soldiers that I passed, mysterious allusions to something called "going to Paradise," and upon inquiring learned that the phrase was used to express successful application for furloughs. About five per cent. of the army have been furloughed since the capitulation of PEMBERTON. This percentage, in my opinion, could be increased without detriment to the service. There is no telling how joyfully the poor fellows receive their leave of absence. The thought of getting home is to most of them transporting, and "going to Paradise" is but a faint expression of it.

SUMMER QUARTERS.

I think Gen. GRANT's army may be looked upon as in Summer quarters, and that no very important movement will be made before October. There are many reasons for thinking so, as well as many why it should be so. In the first place, while it must be admitted that it is possible to maintain the activity of this army, it must also be admitted that to do so would necessarily involve the sacrifice of life for which we would have no excuse but necessity. This army has marched far, has fought hard and well, and has worked with pike, spade and shovel. It needs rest. There is no reason why it should not rest. If a reason (and the appearance of an enemy would be one) should arise, it will be ready to move soon enough. In the second place, the wear and tear of the campaign ending with the capture of Vicksburgh and the destruction of Jackson, has been tremendous—not only in respect to literal war material, but with respect to men and officers. There is now, to my mind, a necessity not only to refurnish and repair, but to re-brigade and reorganize. It can be done now while little else can be done.

GEN. STEELE.

I understood that this officer goes to Helena to-day to take command there. His division here will, in the meantime, be commanded by Gen. DENNIS. Gen. STEELE has been in command at Helena before. He knows the country and the enemy he would have to encounter, if HOLMES and PRICE should take it into their heads to pay their respects in that quarter again. He is one of the best officers in the service, and will give a good account of himself wherever he may go.

CAPTURE OF IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE.

Among the captures made by Gen. SHERMAN at Jackson, I have neglected to mention that there was a number of autograph letters from the old public functionary, JAMES BUCHANAN, written to JEFF. DAVIS while he was still in the Presidential chair, which fully prove the fact that BUCHANAN was fully in accord with the traitors before the public development of the secession scheme, and that he was privately committed to the forwarding of the conspiracy to the extent of his personal and official power. Gen. SHERMAN has forwarded these letters to Washington City, and I presume that they will soon be in print. I have been unable to procure copies.

ST. LOUIS.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

From the St. Louis Union, Aug. 8.

We learn that during the last ten days more than twenty regiments have arrived in Helena, all reporting to Maj.-Gen. STEELE, who is now in command of the Sixteenth army corps. Maj.-Gen. PRENTISS still commands the District and Brig.-Gen. SALOMON is in command of the "forces and defences." The following are the regiments at that place: Thirty-fifth Missouri infantry; Thirty-third Iowa infantry; Twenty-ninth Iowa infantry; Thirty-sixth Iowa infantry; Fortieth Iowa infantry; Twenty-eighth Wisconsin infantry; Twenty-fifth Wisconsin infantry; Twenty-seventh Wisconsin infantry; Twelfth Michigan; Fifth Kansas cavalry; First Indiana infantry; Forty-third Illinois infantry; Eighteenth Illinois infantry; One Hundred and Sixth Illinois infantry; Sixty-first Illinois infantry; One Hundred and Twenty-Sixth Illinois infantry; Third Ohio battery; battery K, First Missouri light artillery; Fifth Ohio battery.

It seems that there existed some difficulties between Major-Gen. STEELE and Gen. PRENTISS in regard to the command of those forces, which, it is said, are to form an expedition against Little Rock and some other important points in Arkansas. Both the Generals claim to be in command—Gen. PRENTISS, because he was located at the place from which the expedition was to start, and Gen. STEELE, because he has been expressly ordered to take that command by Major-Gen. GRANT. The troops in general have more confidence in Gen. STEELE, and very likely the wishes of the soldiers are in conformity with the orders of Gen. GRANT.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Rebel Officers Transferred to Fort McHenry.

Advices from Charleston to Friday Last.

THE SIEGE PROGRESSING FAVORABLY.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 10.

The steamer *City of Albany*, Capt. HILLER, arrived yesterday from Beaufort, and reports that the gunboat *Iroquois* left Beaufort on Friday last, to resume her station on the blockade off Wilmington.

The *City of Albany*, on her outward passage, encountered a heavy sea off Cape Lookout, caused by thunder squalls. She received some damage, which will oblige her to be hauled off for repairs.

All of the rebel officers and surgeons, confined as prisoners of war in Fort Norfolk, (upward of 125,) are being transferred to Fort McHenry by the steamer *George Washington*.

The army gunboat *Smith Briggs* has been discharged from service.

Steamer *Nelly Pentz* arrived this morning from Stono Inlet. Capt. PHILLIPS reports that he left there last Friday, at which time the siege was favorably progressing, and the officers and men were in fine spirits. There was no news of importance to report.

The steamer *Peconic* arrived from Beaufort, N. C., to-day with a heavy mail. The following letter has been received from our Newbern correspondent:

NEWBERN, Sunday, Aug. 9.

The Unionists in Eastern North Carolina are to hold, in a few days, a great mass Convention for the purpose of invoking our Government to send a sufficient force into this Department to occupy Raleigh, Wilmington and Welden, in order to force the rebel army to abandon Virginia, and thus restore these two great States to the Union at once.

The appointment of Col. LEE, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts regiment, as Provost-Marshal of this Department, and of Capt. CHAT. D. SANFORD, of the same regiment, as Provost-Marshal of Newbern, gives universal satisfaction, and secures justice and tranquillity to all.

Col. BRIGGS, the chief Quartermaster of this Department, leaves in a day or two for Fortress Monroe, where he will establish his headquarters.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Gen. Burnside at Lexington—Active Movements in Progress—The Rebels Under Forrest.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Commercial* has a special dispatch from Lexington, which says:

"Reports from the front indicate that all is quiet on the border.

Refugees from East Tennessee report that FORREST's mounted force is to rendezvous at Kingston or Concord.

A rebel brigade under ARMSTRONG has arrived at the former place.

Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Lexington yesterday. The movement of troops in that direction is very active."

The Kentucky Election.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—THE LEGISLATURE.

From the Louisville Journal, Aug. 9.

OUR CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—The returns thus far received show that the following gentlemen will represent Kentucky in the Thirty-eighth Congress:

1..Lucien Anderson,
2..*Geo. H. Yeaman,
3..*Henry Grider,
4..*Aaron Harding,
5..*Robert Mallory,
6..G. Clay Smith;
7..Brutus J. Clay,
8. Wm. H. Randall,
9..*Wm. H. Wadsworth.

*Reëlected.

As far as heard from, Kentucky will be represented in the next General Assembly as follows:

SENATE.

	Union.	Secesh.
Holding over	18	—
Elected last Monday	13	—
Total	31	

To hear from, six Districts, and one special election, *vice* Grier, deceased, in Thirty-second District.

HOUSE.

	Union.	Secesh.
Heard from	68	2

To hear from, thirty counties.

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Clay.	Boyle.	[illegible]ckner.
Nicholas	500	—	—
Bourbon	621	2	121
Clarke	609	—	329
Fayette	903	17	568
Scott	450	17	498
Jessamine	180	—	—
Woodford	101	214	131
Franklin	596	97	176
Mercer	319	720	72
Boyle	—	526	—
Lincoln	42	720	52
Total	4,321	2,313	1,947

IMPORTANT POLITICAL MOVEMENT.

A Meeting of Distinguished Personages to be held in Washington—Grave Questions to be Discussed—The Draft in Ohio Postponed.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The *Commercial* of this city has the following dispatch from Columbus:

"Gov. TODD leaves for Washington to-day.

An important meeting of distinguished personages will come off in that city within the next ten days, at which grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion, will be discussed.

The draft is postponed until the Governor returns."

The National Sabbath Convention.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The National Sabbath Convention met here to-day. Most of the loyal States were represented. NORMAN WHITE, of New-York, called the Convention to order. Rev. Dr. CHARLES HODGE, of New-Jersey, was made temporary Chairman. Hon. W. W. ELLSWORTH, of Connecticut, was made permanent President; Prof. NORTH, of Hamilton College, Secretary; and WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, Chairman. The President delivered an eloquent inaugural address; and Prof. PHILIP SCHOAF, of Pennsylvania, read an essay on "the American Sabbath." The Convention will adjourn Thursday.

The Riot in Iowa Quelled.

MUSCATINE, Iowa, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The latest advices report the excitement in Keokuk County subsided. Upon the arrival of the military from Davenport the insurgents dispersed. The Unionists prominent in the shooting of FOLLEY were arrested and bound over. Some arrests of the insurgents have been made and others will be. Most of the military has returned, one company from this place remaining as the Sheriff's *posse*.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA.

Details of European News to the 2d inst.

The Latest Aspects of the Polish Question.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

The Collapse of the Rebel Cotton Loan.

Views of the Continental Press on American Affairs.

The Cunard mail steamer *China*, Capt. ANDERSON, which left Liverpool at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 1st, and Queenstown on the 2d of August, arrived here last evening. A telegraphic summary of her news has already been published, as received from Cape Race.

Dispatches from Rio Janeiro, *via* Lisbon, report that the American ships *Talisman*, bound from New-York for Shanghai, and the *Comod*, (?) bound from Montevideo for New-York, had been captured by the *Alabama*. Their crews were landed at Rio. No further particulars are given.

In the absence of additional news from America, the English journals have nothing new to advance on American affairs.

An official announcement has been put forth by the Spanish Government, to the effect that it has taken no diplomatic steps in reference to the recognition of the South, but will await the course of events.

Sir CRESSWELL CRESSWELL, the well-known Judge of the English Divorce Court, is dead. He was recently thrown from his horse, but was favorably progressing from the injury sustained, when he suddenly expired. A *post-mortem* examination developed disease of the heart.

The French Empress had received the Archbishop of Mexico at St. Cloud.

The report of Marshal FOREY, dated the 14th June, has been published. Marshal FOREY states that he had sent a column to protect the miners at Real de Monte, which the enemy intended to plunder, and to destroy the engines. The Marshal announces that he is occupied in forming a Provisional Government, which, following out the intention of the Emperor, will be composed of men of moderate views belonging to all parties.

The war-panic appears for the moment to have subsided. *La France* asserts that the difference upon the Polish question hitherto existing between Lord PALMERSTON and Earl RUSSELL, has terminated—that both are now completely agreed to support energetically the common action of the three Powers, and that communications to this effect have been made to the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna.

La France, of the 1st inst., asserts that Marshal FOREY will leave Mexico on the 15th September, giving up the command to Gen. BAZAINE. The same paper says it has received intelligence from London of the important facts that the negotiations of the three Powers for a common reply to Russia are upon the point of arriving at a successful termination. It is extremely probable that a note will be adopted, stating in the plainest manner the agreement of the three Powers, not only in the community of their views, but in the analogy of their expressions. *La France* also publishes an article under the title of "the compromse or isolation," on which the writer observes that he does not despair of Russia proving conciliatory. Should she, however, be otherwise disposed, the consequence would be a general war, placing in question all the interests of Europe which have received the consecration of treaties at various times. In case of Russia's refusal, one can foresee a situation without peril at the most, might be anticipated as a kind of blockade destined to effect the isolation of Russia with a view to bring about ulterior concessions.

The London *Morning Herald* says:

"We understand a force of Englishmen is being raised to assist in the insurrection. Recruiting is going on very briskly amongst remnants of the notorious Garibaldian regiments, and matters are said to have advanced so far that the first installment is likely to leave in a fortnight's time."

The official Lemberger *Zeitung* announces that fresh detachments of insurgents had entered Vohynia and that there were several small bands in the Government of San Aomir. The insurgent leader CHMIELINSKI had a successful engagement with eight companies of Russian troops, on the 28th inst., at Seckman in the Palatinate of Cracow. The Russians suffered a defeat on the 24th July, near Ponfek. Other engagements are also reported.

La France says discussions were in progress between the Powers whether each of the dispatches shall conclude with an identical paragraph, or whether an identical note shall be drawn up to be presented simultaneously with the reply of each Power to Prince GORTSCHAKOFF.

An anonymous pamphlet on Poland, which is attributed to the pen of the Emperor NAPOLEON's confidential secretary, M. MOCQUARD, has just made its appearance in Paris. The writer states that France, Austria and England, are thoroughly united on the Polish question, and "the word of France," we are told, "is pledged that serious ameliorations shall be effected in the condition of the Poles." Prussia is sternly reminded of "the ambiguous position" she occupies at the present moment, and she is warned, in language which does not admit of a double meaning, that that position must be abandoned. As for Russia, "if, by some motive difficult to understand, His Majesty the Emperor of Russia should meet with another refusal the moderate demands of the Powers, then we should be compelled once more to leave to the decision of arms, and to the chances of war, what might still be settled by reason and justice."

Reports had been current in Russia that the export of corn and cattle had been prohibited, but they are contradicted.

Accounts from Russia regarding the grain crops appear to indicate that, notwithstanding the effects of excessive heat in the southern provinces, the total yield throughout the empire is likely to reach an average.

It is stated that a conspiracy against Russia, having extensive ramifications, has been discovered in the Caucasus.

The French Police at Rome had made a search at the residence of the Minister of the Ex-Grand Duke of Tuscany—and the result was that the Papal Government handed the Minister his passports.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin had approved the levy of 55,000 conscripts of the first category and the armament of the National Guards of Italy.

In the Italian Chamber of Deputies, on the 1st, the bill regulating taxation upon articles of consumption was passed by 146 to 54. The duties imposed upon beverages and meat are reserved to the State. The imposts upon other descriptions of supplies will be collected by the municipal authorities at the barriers of towns.

The Brazilian mails had arrived at Lisbon with dates from Rio Janeiro to July 9. Hon. W. C. Ellio the British Envoy, had received his passports, but had not left the Brazils.

Exchange on London, 26⅞ to 27. COFFEE—Good First, 6,800 to 7,200 reis; the shipments, since the departure of last mail, amount to 120,000 bags; stock, 28,000 bags.

At Bahia, Exchange on London was quoted at 27. SUGAR—Whites, 1,200 to 2,400 reis; Browns, 1,700 to 1,800 reis.

At Pernambuco, Exchange on London was quoted at 27¼.

Bombay telegrams are to July 8. Cotton and cotton goods were lower. Freights unchanged. Another dispatch says goods were unaltered.

CALCUTTA, Saturday, July 4.

Freights for seeds to London, 84s. Heavy shipments of Linseed. A Calcutta and China mail was overdue in England, and it was feared some mishap had befallen the steamer.

A destructive earthquake had occurred at Manila.

The French in Mexico.

From the London Times.

The spirit of knight-errantry will not die out of the world until the Frenchman is very much changed in nature. It may be that in the end commerce and the Bourse, satisfied ambition, increasing debt, and a deeper learning in political economy, may change the tenor of his ideas and limit him to a narrower and more domestic range of sympathies. But at present, although he may be in private life as worldly and selfish as his neighbors, he is politically as mad as Quixotte as when, seventy years ago, he offered freedom, equality, and brotherhood to the whole human race. The Emperor has shown that he is not ignorant of this glorious weakness of his countrymen. It would indeed be a mistake if he were to allow nothing for the lapse of time since the days of the Revolutionary war; if he were not to suit his policy to the desire of Frenchmen to be rich, comfortable, luxurious; if he were to ignore the impulses which drives so large a proportion of the ablest minds of the present day into the exciting and pleasurable paths of commerce. But, on the other hand, he knows those he governs too well not to supply them with food for the imagination. To be surrounded with plenty, to be delivered from the fear of tumults and proscriptions, to see their capital every day more and more the capital of Europe, even to know that their country is feared and courted by the greatest military potentates of the Continent, is not enough for a people who still preserve the tradition of a fraternal propaganda. That wherever on the wide earth anything is to be amended or regulated, any wrong redressed, any oppression overthrown, any antiquated institution abolished, and succeeded by all that is clear and logical, there the bayonets of France are to glitter, is an idea which obtains a deeper belief in the hearts of our neighbors than we can easily conceive. Although those who have most boldly expressed it, from the time of the Convention downward, have been rhetoricians and rhapsodists, yet they have only exaggerated a sentiment which really exists, and, as we had proof in the Turkish and Italian wars, exercises an abiding influence.

While on one side this warlike philanthropy more than encourages the Emperor to strike a blow for Poland, on the other it guides his policy in Mexico. He is, it seems, likely to receive a sufficient reward of power and glory for France to recompense her for all the toils of the expedition. Although the original idea of separating himself from England and Spain, or rather of unfolding such a plan as caused them to separate from him, was bold; though distance, sickness, and the unexpected resistance of the enemy made the result of the campaign long almost doubtful, yet few will now deny that success has crowned the Emperor's efforts. Though at first entering on the campaign with a too great reliance on the promises of ALMONTE and allied to a party of reactionists, who could be no credit to any one, the Emperor has by perseverance overcome his difficulties, and appears likely now to separate himself entirely from the illiterate and bigoted intriguers who were a few months ago supposed to be preëminently the friends of France. It is hardly possible as yet to form a notion of the Emperor's intentions. Probably he himself is still in doubt, and only thinks of shaping his course according to events. A reëstablished Republic, or a New-World Empire for an Austrian Archduke, or a second and richer Algeria may at the present time each be hovering before the Imperial imagination. Or France may be simply contented for her outlay of blood and treasure by a temporary occupation, like that of Rome. For ten years or twenty years the regiments may be destined to relieve each other in the City of MONTEZUMA, supporting there some respectable but powerless President, and enforcing the observance of law and order. On these things we shall not speculate, but only say that the Emperor seems to have in Gen. FOREY a prudent politician, as well as an able and successful commander—one who can consolidate the gains of victory by the skillfulness of his conduct toward the vanquished.

The General's proclamation is said to have had a very favorable effect, and we can easily believe it. At one time it seemed as if the Mexican people had enough of the old Spanish blood in them to stand out against an invading BONAPARTE, as the mother country did in 1808. At that time the French came in the name of progress and civilization. They were to overthrow an abominably corrupt and *effête* Government; they were to put down the Inquisition and establish freedom of worship; they were to make the laws less absurd in their principles and less unjust to the mass of the community; in short, they came with a rather more liberal platform than that of the French commander when he landed with ALMONTE for his Mentor. But whatever may have been the first impulses of the Mexicans, they have now, unless they are much misrepresented, pretty much acquiesced in the tutelage of France. Gen. FOREY's proclamation satisfies them; the good behavior of his troops gives them confidence. The General reassures the Liberal party, which at first dreaded the advent of the French as sure to bring with it the supremacy of their own rivals. He now says, "Abandon those denominations of Liberals and Reactionists, which only engender hatred, perpetuate a spirit of vengeance, and excite all the worst passions of the human heart." He disappoints the Church party, which looked for power, and perhaps vengeance, and he makes ALMONTE himself an instrument in establishing a Government of conciliation and compromise.

Perhaps the chief reason for this ready submission of the Mexicans is the dreadful state of insecurity in which life and property were placed. National greatness, national independence, free institutions, are important things, and call up sometimes the most fervent passions of the soul in their defence. But the safety of life and limb, the honor of women, the security of property, freedom from spoliation under the name of loans or taxes, are still more important. When these are wanting, patriotism soon loses its fire, and order, even when restored by a conqueror or foreigner, is tacitly welcomed. Such seems to be the case now in Mexico. Gen. FOREY declares that, for the future, no forced contribution or requisition will ever be exacted, and no outrage will be committed without its authors being punished. Property is to be placed under the safeguard of the law. The army will be regularly recruited, and men will not be torn away from their families to be added to the bands of contending chiefs. Taxes will be fairly levied, according to the means of the citizen. The Catholic Church will be supported, although "the Emperor would view with pleasure the establishment of freedom of religious worship—that great principle of modern society—if it be possible." Brigandage will be put down, and the administration of justice will be purified, so that it will be no longer be the prize of the highest bidder. These are the promises of the French protectorate, and already we are assured the fulfilment of them has begun. The City of Mexico is no longer exposed to the violence either of the so-called Governments or of the evil-doers who live by the anarchy of the times. It is even said that the French General receives applications from all parts of the country for detachments of soldiers to protect the inhabitants. So far, then, France may be satisfied with the success of the expedition, and the renown which it has given to her arms in the New-World. A harder task, however, now lies before her, since Gen. FOREY and his supporters are about to try the experiment of establishing and maintaining a solid Government in the country. An Assembly of Notables is to be summoned, and by means of this body new institutions are to be elaborated. *We are furthermore informed that a monarchy is very likely to be the fruit of their deliberations*, and that such a form of government will be received with pleasure by the people. On this, however, we have no desire to speculate. We can only hope that the French will act so as to keep up the popularity which it is asserted they have gained, and to give the country permanent peace and order. If they do this, *we shall envy them neither their present triumph, nor any influence which they may establish for the future in Central America.*

The Collapse of the Rebel Loan.

From the London News.

The sudden collapse of the Confederate Loan has not unnaturally filled the calculating friends of the South in this country with dismay. This stock, which on its introduction to the English market was so skillfully manipulated as to be quoted at a premium, has during the last few days sunk by successive plunges to 20 discount. On Tuesday morning, indeed, it could not be disposed of at any price, however low, but a few sales were eventually effected at 17 discount. Yesterday, while other kinds of foreign stock rose, the Slaveholders' loan still retained its alarming position of severe and exceptional depression. Under these circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the panic of the slaveholders' agents and representatives in this country should be extreme. This sudden fall in their favorite stock shows that the arts by which it has been so long supported are beginning to fail, that the outside world can no longer be deceived by smooth prophecies of Southern successes, but is taking the measure of current events for itself. It shows that the resources of plausible mystification are nearly exhausted, *and that the public are beginning to exercise their own judgment on American affairs.* The Confederacy has clever agents and advocates in this country, as it has able leading men in America, and they have done their work well. Their representations have induced a number of ignorant and innocent people not only to believe in the omnipotence of the Confederate cause, but to invest their savings in its so-called Cotton Loan. But facts are stubborn things, and in the end break down the most skillfully constructed fictions, however long or loudly they may be reiterated. The inevitable crash is rapidly approaching, as its victims begin already to discern. The desperate game of speculation is nearly played out, and the public are beginning to see the Confederates in their true character. The panic of the players is, therefore, perfectly natural. A premature crash would obviously be fatal. At all hazards, some attempt must be made to delay the final catastrophe. Something, no matter what, must be said or done to restore temporary confidence, and prop up for a brief space the falling cause. If nothing else can be done, a resolute effort may at least be made to brazen it out for a time. It is the very moment to put on a bold front and use strong language, and the Confederate representatives in this country have accordingly bestirred themselves to meet the emergency.

The effort is no doubt, in any case, desperate enough, but if made with judgment, decency and discretion, it might, perhaps, have been attended with some slight amount of momentary success. *The opportunity has, however, been thrown away.* Bad as the case is, the attempts hitherto made to amend it only make it ten times worse. Indeed, the shifts to which the leading organ of the Confederacy is reduced seem to show that the position of the South is far more hopeless than its bitterest enemies had imagined. The *Times* yesterday rushed to the rescue, and collecting every scrap of available consolation attempted by a combined effort to comfort the friends of the South and support the falling loan. The result of this grand movement will excite in most readers a feeling of mingled amusement and surprise. What is the sovereign consolation offered to the despondent holders of the Confederate Loan at this critical moment? Who is summoned to dispel the clouds of gloom that darken the Confederacy, and cut the knot of its accumulated and hopeless difficulties? Instead of any special message or messenger from Richmond, the *Deus ex machinâ* turns out to be only our old friend, Mr. JAMES SPENCE, of Liverpool, the apostle and prophet of secession, once nominally unattached, but now known as the Financial Agent of the Confederacy in this country. This paid representative of the Southern Government is the chosen son of consolation summoned to cheer the hearts of the Southern bondholders at this season of their terrible extremity. If they can appreciate disinterested zeal and Christian indignation, expressed in the peculiar rhetoric of the "Complete Letter Writer," they may perhaps have a melancholy pleasure in the perusal of his epistle. For the rest, Mr. SPENCE beguiles them, as usual, with the pleasures of memory and the pleasures of hope. The prospects of the Confederacy have, he acknowledges been brighter in times past, and may, he suggests, be brighter in times to come. For the present, the only consolation he can offer is derived from the miserable riot at New-York. That is the one bright spot in the dark and gloomy prospects of the Confederacy. It is true that Vicksburgh has fallen and the Mississippi is lost; true that BRAGG has retreated, while Charleston is seriously threatened; true that LEE is driven across the Potomac with the loss of thirty thousand men; true that the South has lost all the great lines of river and railway communication; true that GRANT's splendid army is set free to act, if necessary, against Richmond itself. But all is not yet lost. The accumulating tide of Northern military success may, according to the Southern prophet, yet be rolled back, *and the Confederacy saved by an Irish row in the streets of New-York.* We are afraid this will prove rather cold comfort to those who have invested their savings in the Confederate Loan. It is clear, however, that it is all the consolation they are likely to get for some time to come. Such a precious morsel of comfort must not be too hastily dismissed, and it is accordingly made the most of by the friends and representatives of the Confederacy. The *Times* not only gives prominence to Mr. SPENCE's letter containing this choice topic of consolation, but recurs to the riots again in its leading columns and in its Money Article. "There is no worse symptom," we are told, "of an impending break-up in the South than that which the conscription riots have furnished in the North." That is the simple consolation for all who are suffering from the terrible depression of the Confederate Loan. But the writer himself appears hardly to share the confidence he attempts to inspire, or at least to have some misgiving as to the grounds of it. "Under any circumstances," he adds, "unless it is to be supposed that the South is destined to be absolutely extinguished as a nation, or even as an influential section of the United States, capable of independently fulfilling at some date its promise to deliver the cotton which was bought from it in good faith in its time of difficulty, there will still be cause to cherish the trust that this comparatively small debt will amidst all difficulties be faithfully provided for." After all, "S." may possibly be right, and the Irish riot is the only solid ground of hope. But he and his colleagues had better use it for the future with a little more decency and discretion. *The riot was, as they are aware, originated by Southern agents, and carried into effect by means of the lowest foreign element of the New-York population—an element of disturbance imported from Europe and not yet assimilated.* The rioters did the work of their Southern masters faithfully in murdering the negroes and destroying the property of those who have advocated their cause. These facts being notorious, the pious reflections of Mr. SPENCE may speak for themselves: "In the streets of the great and virtuous City of New-York it appears that negroes have been slaughtered like sheep—one of them hung up and burnt. What an illustration of the philanthropy that seeks the destruction of fellow-man as a means to work out its Christian love!" The slave power, even in its most desperate extremity, can hardly be served by such statements as this.

Mr. Spence and the "Northern Insurrection."

From the London Star.

We are disappointed that Mr. SPENCE and the Southern organs generally have so little to say about this "Northern insurrection." Though the telegrams report the subsidence of the riots, and the enforcement of the draft, a great deal might have been made of the employment of Federal artillery against "the people" of such cities as New-York and Boston. The theme is a tempting one to pens unchecked by a sense of consistency or of strict adherence to facts. One such pen runs through a column of the *Times* without bringing out a single striking note. For it is the very imbecility of weakness to pretend that this exemption from forced service generally enjoyed by Englishmen would extend to an emergency like that which now prevails in the United States. Our great wars have been fought out chiefly upon the sea, and our ships were manned by a method compared with which the severest conscription is merciful. We have had no necessity to employ the ballot to fill up the ranks of our militia, nor has the bounty yet failed to recruit the regiments on foreign service. But no statesman would renounce the power of resorting to the draft if the defence of the country required a larger force than could be raised without it, and no lawyer would counsel resistance to the power as unconstitutional when its exercise had been sanctioned by Parliament. The Congress of the United States passed, and the President approved, an act for raising a certain amount of military force by drafting. If such an act was beyond the competence of the Legislature, there is some truth in what we have so often heard of the fatal weakness of the Federal constitution. But it is hardly for the men who have always reproached the Union with this weakness, and predicted its downfall for lack of a function common to all the Governments of the world, now to accuse the Federal Cabinet of creating a military despotism and to profess that "the leaders of the mob have a good deal to say for themselves."

Continental Views of Confederate Prospects.

From the Debats.

The American news continues to be favorable to the Federals. According to New-York dispatches of the 17th July, the Federal authorities have put down the riot and the regular operations of the conscription have recommenced. At Charleston, a first attack by Col. GILMORE against Fort Wagner failed. But the naval forces assembled in Charleston roads form such a powerful force that notwithstanding this failure no doubt is felt of the speedy fall of Charleston. While fresh successes are preparing, the details from Washington of the recent events on the banks of the Mississippi add to the importance of the successes obtained. The effective force of the Confederates of Vicksburgh who have laid down their arms amounts to more than 25,000 men. The garrison of Port Hudson was 7,000 men. Thus the Southern Confederation, in addition to the misfortune of losing the last two fortified places it possessed on the banks of the Mississippi, sees its active army reduced by 32,000 men. It must not be forgotten that its losses in materiel are not less considerable. At Port Hudson alone, the Federals found 35 field-pieces, 25 large siege guns, and 10,000 muskets. We must, however, do more than enumerate these losses of the South to give our readers the exact measure of the advantage obtained by the North. In war there are, so to speak, two-fold catastrophes, and among such catastrophes the recent reverses of the South must be placed. Not only has the South lost 32,000 men by the capitulation of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, but the army of the North is by that very fact strengthened by the majority of the regiments which the capture of these two places sets free. Paralyzed hitherto by the necessity of following long and wearisome siege operations, the divisions of GRANT and BANKS can now take the field again. This they will undoubtedly do, so that one of the Southern capitals—Mobile, Richmond or Charleston—will be more threatened than ever.

From the Independance Belge.

Whether the propositions taken to Washington by the Vice-President of the Confederation had for object the reëstablishment of peace, or a fresh cartel for an exchange of prisoners, it is certain that the Washington Cabinet has determined to continue the war. Its military successes explain this resolution. We have only to follow, on a map of the United States, the respective positions of the belligerents, to see that the South is losing ground on every side. All the States west of the Mississippi are lost; BRAGG has been compelled to quit Tennessee, and fall back on Atlanta, in the middle of Georgia; another naval attack is in preparation against Charleston, and in the North LEE is retreating toward Richmond. The capture of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, in addition to the heavy losses it occasions the South in men, arms and ammunition, has restored to the North the free disposition of an experienced army, and two Generals, GRANT and BANKS, who have given proofs of their capacity. These forces, coöperating with those of ROSECRANS, which hold Tennessee, will be able to penetrate into the Cotton States, properly so called, which the war has hitherto spared, and advancing toward MEADE, while the navy holds the coasts, will shut up the South within an iron circle more and more confined.

THE NEW-YORK RIOTS.

The *Nord* says: "Our New-York correspondent gives us some details of the disorders which took place in that City on the 14th of July. As we thought from the first, the conscription appears to have been the pretext rather than the real cause of these riots. Several circumstances tend to prove this; the attack on the *Tribune* office, the destruction of the house of the Mayor of New-York, that of the director of the Post-office, and of several other persons who were by no means favorable to the conscription. Everything induces the belief that the riot was fomented by the Democratic party for the purpose of embarrassing the Government. The most odious excesses were committed, especially against persons of color, and this is another indication of the original cause of these riots, which were followed by murder, fire and pillage."

The London Times on Archbishop Hughes' Speech to the New-York Rioters.

It is really worth while to study the speech of Archbishop HUGHES to the rioters of New-York, if only to learn how little Irish character is modified by residence in America. When an Archbishop comes forward in the capacity of the *vir pietate gravis* to still the passions of an angry mob, we must not look for logic, or even for any very high flight of common sense, but we may assume that he will use the gravest arguments that are likely to tell upon his audience. We should naturally expect a forcible and serious appeal to the motives of patriotism, of humanity, and of religion, and a careful abstinence from every topic calculated to awaken dangerous prejudices and fierce antipathies. A Bishop is a peacemaker by profession, and though our own spiritual peers have not always been the most backward to draw the sword in a national quarrel, we cannot fancy them flattering an English crowd into obedience to the law by vulgar tirades against France or America. They would be restrained from doing so by a sense of their own dignity, but they would also feel the hopelessness of carrying their hearers with them. Englishmen in a state of excitement cannot, indeed, argue, but they know what argument is, and they will not cheer claptrap, if it be not only incoherent but irrelevant. Irishmen, if we may judge by what their demagogues, both lay and spiritual, address to them by way of paternal warning, prefer this kind of oratory to the semblance of reasoning, and are more easily dissuaded from committing crimes in one quarter by receiving a plenary indulgence for the future gratification of their vengeance in another. At all events, hatred of England was the key-note of Archbishop HUGHES's specific harangue, the report of which sounds too familiar to a Saxon ear for us to doubt that it was pitched in the strain which an Irish populace loves best whether at home or abroad, and delivered with a rich Milesian brogue.

The riots having been occasioned by the threatened conscription in New-York, the Archbishop commences by expressing his confidence that "if the City were invaded by a British or any other foreign Power," his flock would show their military prowess without compulsion. The forcible enlistment of citizens having been resisted as illegal and oppressive, the Archbishop reminds them that it is nothing to the oppression endured by the subjects of Great Britain. "When I cast my eyes back to the land of my nativity, and when I think of its oppression, when I see the fertile West and South of Ireland depopulated and cattle browsing on the ruins of the cottages of the noble people that once lived there, I thank God that I am among friends, and had an opportunity to come to a country where at least no such wretched tyranny is practised." The President having been accused of usurping unconstitutional powers over the persons of naturalized Americans, the Archbishop consoles the latter by assuring them—not that the same thing is done by Russia in Poland, but—that in England, where it is not done and never has been done, there would be no remedy for it but a sanguinary revolution if it were done. It is the privilege of Americans "to make a revolution quietly every four years," but in England, where, "though they call themselves constitutional," the spirit of European despotism rules supreme, no such happy provision for internal order exists, and the people must needs revolt, if they happened to have any grievance to revolt about. The wrong complained of being that persons are arbitrarily seized and hurried off into the ranks of the army, without distinction of race or creed, to fight for a cause with which they do not sympathize, the Archbishop sooths the victims of this system with the statement that "not a single statute has been enacted against you, either as Irish or as Catholics." Blood having been shed and houses burnt down in the streets of New-York by Irishmen, whom the Archbishop mildly rebukes, he finds comfort in the thought that "Ireland never committed, by her own sons on her own soil, *until she was oppressed*, a single act of cruelty." Innocent negroes having been persecuted and even burnt to death by furious ruffians strongly suspected to be of Irish extraction, the Archbishop solemnly testifies that "the soil of Ireland was never crimsoned or moistened by a single drop of martyrs' blood;" a fact which we always thought had been quoted as a reproach against the primitive Irish Church. Lastly, the Irish of all classes having always evinced a truant disposition and a preference for a more genial climate than their own, the Archbishop dwells indignantly on the cruelty of "John Bull, in replacing a noble population by a set of his fat bullocks."

Such is the climax of an oration which defies analysis, and rivals in obscurity the responses of the Delphian oracle or the utterances of a Maori chief. Not only is there not a word of religious exhortation, but there is nothing whatever to show whether the speaker considers the armed opponents of the conscription to be in the right or in the wrong. Perhaps, if he was of the former opinion, it was as well to be silent; but this reticence fatally weakens the persuasive force of such an appeal. The original invitation which brought together this concourse of 5,000 persons was addressed "to men who are now called in many of "the papers rioters;" but the Archbishop throughout refuses to treat them as such, or to discuss the causes of the disturbance. He does not even tell them that they are bound to submit if their names should be drawn; on the contrary, he rather leaves it to be supposed that they would be justified in defending their own houses against the officers of the Provost-Marshal. The utmost that he enjoins upon them is not to carry on offensive operations against law and order, and this advice he enforces by an appeal to their fears rather than to their conscience. "Withdraw from crowds * * * because if you do not, the military force will be let loose upon you, and you know what that means." "Keep out of the crowd in which immortal souls are launched into eternity without a moment's notice." This is the *ultima ratio* adduced by the Archbishop, and we must do him the justice to say that it is a much stronger argument than some of those which we have cited. We all remember the endearing terms in which Cardinal WISEMAN besought the "lambs," as he called them, who had made a Donnybrook of Hyde Park, not to forfeit their reputation for gentleness by knocking down or stabbing their neighbors. Archbishop HUGHES makes a liberal use of similar language, but he discreetly follows it by pointed allusions to the physical consequences of defying an authority which has armed men at its call. "What is the use," he asks, "of resisting when you are confronted with a stronger power?" There is sense in this question, but it remains to be proved whether the people of New-York will not find a practical answer to it. It is scarcely credible that if Gov. SEYMOUR's interpretation of the Constitution is accepted by the State lawyers, while the able-bodied population is banded together against the conscription, the attempt will be made to enforce it by the aid of Federal troops. It is these grievous acts, which touch not only the pockets but the persons of citizens, and which cannot afterwards be repaired, that provoke the most violent and inveterate resistance. When a man has been impressed against his will, and has lost his life on the field of battle or in a military hospital, he cannot obtain redress by voting for a Democratic candidate at the next Presidential election. The only peaceable remedy, therefore, which the Archbishop of New-York can propose to the Irish Catholics is ludicrously inadequate, and they cannot be expected to wait patiently for the ballot-box to come round, when they may not be alive to use it for purposes of retribution. We are not surprised that after offering this suggestion to men infuriated by supposed injustice, immediately affecting their lives and liberties, the Archbishop should have paused, as if struck by a momentary flash of self-consciousness, and added, apologetically, "Perhaps you will think that this is blarney."

Elevation of Mr. Monckton Milnes to the Peerage.

Mr. MONCKTON MILNES is about to be removed to the House of Lords, where he will sit as Baron HOUGHTON, of Houghton. He has issued the following farewell address to the electors of Pontefract:

GENTLEMEN: Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to offer me a seat in the Upper House of Parliament, I resign into your hands the representation of your ancient borough, which I have held continuously and with so much satisfaction, for 25 years.

No man could close so long and intimate a connection without emotion, and there has been much in our relations to excite peculiar feelings of gratitude on my part and it may be, of interest on yours.

I have been, in more than a constitutional sense, the representative of all of you, without distinction of political parties; and I have endeavored, by moderation in my views and by discretion in my public conduct, to express what I believed to be the sound convictions of the large majority of my constituents and the general opinion of the inhabitants of your district.

In so doing I have been able to contribute by my vote and voice to the success of every serious measure of political improvement, of religious toleration, of public utility, and of social progress, that has engaged the attention of Parliament during a quarter of a century. I have owed to your generous confidence and your kind appreciation of my motives a position of personal independence rarely conceded to a parliamentary representative; but I must not forget that I have acted in conjunction with men whose principles and services I highly value, and that I have long followed the lead of an illustrious statesman whose name is a watchword of liberty throughout the world, and the continuance of whose wise and temperate government at home I believe to be the best security for the prosperity of our country.

To all and each of you I now bid a grateful and affectionate farewell. As your neighbor and personal friend, I shall ever maintain a lively interest in all that concerns your individual fortunes and your common welfare. And if I leave on your minds the impression that I have done my best in your service, I have all that I desire.

I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant and faithful friend,

RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES.

A Curious Law Suit.

From Galignani.

The Civil Tribunal of the Siene has just given judgment in an action brought by the Duchess DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, proprietor of the Chateau of Armainvilliers, against M. EMILE PEREIRE, on the ground that he had infringed her rights by giving the name of "Chateau d'Armainvilliers" to a mansion which he has built in the vicinity of her residence. From the statement of plaintiff's counsel, it appears that his client purchased, in 1855, the Chateau of Armainvilliers, formerly the residence of the Counts of that name, for the sum of 500,000 francs. Adjoining the plaintiff's estate was the forest of Armainvilliers, formerly the property of the Princess ADELAIDE, sister to King LOUIS PHILIPPE, which was sold, in consequence of the decree of Jan. 22, 1852, relating to the estates of the Orleans family, and purchased by M. E. PEREIRE. This gentleman soon afterward built a splendid mansion in the forest, to which he gave, or permitted to be given, the name of Chateau d'Armainvilliers. The existence of two similarly named residences in the same neighborhood naturally caused some confusion, and it happened that letters and goods intended for one were frequently sent to the other. To put an end to this inconvenience, the Duke DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD wrote, in August, 1861, a polite letter to M. PEREIRE, requesting him to choose some other name for his mansion, on the ground that the chateau belonging the Duchess had always borne the name of Armainvilliers, and that the said name was, consequently, as much her property as the estate itself. M. PEREIRE replied that the name of Armainvilliers had not been given to his residence by any act of his, but by the public; and very naturally, too, since it stood in the forest so called, and that, for his part, he declined to give it any other appellation. Many other letters passed between the parties, but without any result satisfactory to the Duchess, who, accordingly, commenced the present proceedings. After a hearing extending over three days, the tribunal decided that the name of Armainvilliers was the property of the plaintiff; that the defendant, although his mansion was built on land formerly belonging to the Counts D'ARMAINVILLIERS, had no right to give it a name which had for centuries been appropriated to another residence; and that he must henceforth discontinue the use of the name in question.

The Emperor of Austria.

The Vienna journals relate the following anecdote of the Emperor of Austria:

"One day last week, when FRANCIS JOSEPH was hunting at Reichenau, he met a poor girl who was evidently in great distress, and in answer to His Majesty's inquiries, she told him that she had just met a man who had shamefully ill-treated and robbed her of four florins, the value of some cherries she had been selling in the neighboring town. The Emperor, after obtaining a description of the robber and learning the direction he had taken, rode off in pursuit, but was unable to find him. His Majesty then returned and made the poor girl a present equal to the loss she had suffered. In consequence of orders given to the gendarmery, the man was arrested two days afterwards, and recognized as an old offender."

A Trophy.

From Galignani, July 27.

The Marquis de GALLIFET, on his return from Vichy last week, proceeded at once to St. Cloud to deliver to the Prince Imperial the small cannon offered to the Prince by the French in Mexico. This piece of miniature artillery is of American manufacture, having been presented by a President of the United States to the Mexican Government. The young Prince appeared delighted with the present, and had it placed, with the thirty rounds of ammunition which accompanied it, under cover in the palace garden. The wounded officer was received by the Empress with great distinction.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

Letter from Wm. Whiting, Esq., Solicitor to the War Department.

The following letter, although addressed to the Union League in Philadelphia, sees the light first in the Boston *Traveller*:

To the Union League of Philadelphia;

GENTLEMEN: Your letter has been received, in which you have done me the honor of requesting me to address the members of the Union League of Philadelphia upon subjects connected with the present state of public affairs.

I have expected, until recently, to be able to comply with your invitation; but as my engagements will, for the present, place it out of my power to do so, I beg permission to make a few suggestions for your consideration.

DANGERS IN THE PRESENT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

However brilliant the success of our military operations has been, the country is encompassed by dangers. Two wars are still waged between the citizens of the United States—a war of arms and a war of ideas. Achievements in the field cannot much outstrip the victories of the forum. While we fix our attention upon the checkered fortunes of our heroic soldiers, and trace their marches over hills and villages, made memorable through all time by their disasters or their triumphs; while we are filled by alternating hopes and fears, with exultations and disappointments; while our brothers and sons are rudely torn from their homes, and the weeds of the mother and sister record in the family the tearful glory of the fallen brave; while the movements of our vast armies, in all the pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war—the thunder of their guns—the news of their brilliant successes fill the head and heart—let us not forget that there is another war, waged by men not less brave, for victories not less renowned, than are won on battle-fields.

The deadly struggle is between civilization and barbarism, freedom and slavery, republicanism and aristocracy, loyalty and treason.

The true patriot will watch with profound interest the fortunes of this intellectual and moral conflict, because the issue involves the country's safety, prosperity and honor. If victory shall crown the efforts of those brave men who believe and trust in God, then shall all this bloody sacrifice be consecrated, and the years of suffering shall exalt us among the nations; if we fail, no triumph of brute force can compensate the world for our unfathomable degradation.

Let us then endeavor to appreciate the difficulties of our present position.

Of several subjects to which, were it now in my power, I would ask your earnest attention, I can speak of one only.

As the success of the Union cause shall become more certain and apparent to the enemy in various localities, they will lay down arms, and cease fighting. Their bitter and deep-rooted hatred of the Government, and of all Northern men who are not traitors, and of all Southern men who are loyal, will still remain interwoven in every fibre of their hearts, and will be made, if possible, more intense by the humiliation of conquest and subjection. The foot of the conqueror planted upon their proud necks will not sweeten their tempers, and their defiant and treacherous nature will seek to revenge itself in murders, assassinations, and all underhand methods of inventing a spite which they dare not manifest by open war, and in driving out of their borders all loyal men. To suppose that a Union sentiment will remain in any considerable number of men, among a people who have strained every nerve and made every sacrifice to destroy the Union, indicates dishonesty, insanity, or feebleness of intellect.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will begin by claiming the right to exercise the powers of government, and under their construction of State rights, to get control of the lands, personal property, slaves, free blacks and poor whites, and a legalized power, through the instrumentality of State laws, made to answer their own purposes, to oppose and prevent the execution of the Constitution and laws of the United States, within districts of the country inhabited by them.

Thus, for instance, when South Carolina shall have ceased fighting, she will say to the President: "We have now laid down our arms; we submit to the authority of the United States Government. You may restore your Custom-houses, your Courts of Justice, and if we hold any public property, we give it up; we now have chosen Senators and Representatives to Congress, and demand their admission, and the full establishment of all our State rights and our restoration to all our former privileges and immunity as citizens of the United States."

This demand is made by men who are traitors in heart; men who hate and despise the Union; men who never had a patriotic sentiment; men who, if they could, would hang every friend of the Government. But, for the sake of getting power into their own hands by our concession, which they could not obtain by fighting—and for the sake of avoiding their national crimes, they will demand restoration under the guise of claiming State rights.

What will be the consequences of yielding to this demand?

They will gain the right of managing their affairs according to their will and pleasure, and not according to the will and pleasure of the people of the United States.

They will be enabled by the intervention of their State laws and State Courts to put and maintain themselves in effectual and perpetual opposition to the laws and Constitution of the United States, as they have done for thirty-five years past. They will have the power to pass such local laws as will effectually exclude all Northern men, all soldiers, all free blacks and all persons and things which shall be inconsistent with the theory of making Slavery the corner-stone of their local Government; and they may make Slavery perpetual, in violation of the laws of the United States and proclamations of the President. They may continue the enforcement of those classes of laws against free speech and freedom of the Press, which will forever exclude popular education, and every other means of moral, social and political advancement. They may send back to Congress the same traitors and conspirators who have once betrayed the country into civil war, and who will thwart and embarrass all measures tending to restore the Union by harmonizing the interests and the institutions of the people, and so, being introduced into camp, as the wooden horse into Troy, gain by fraud and treason that which they could not achieve by feats of arms. The insanity of State rights doctrines will be nourished and strengthened by admitting back a conquered people as our equals; and its baleful influence cannot be estimated.

The solemn pledge of freedom offered to the colored citizens by Congress and by the Proclamation must be broken, and the country and the Government covered with unspeakable infamy. Even foreign nations might then justly consider us guilty of treachery to the cause of humanity and civilization.

Suppose, to-day, the rebellion quelled and the question put, Will you now give up to your enemy the power of making your laws?

Eastern Virginia, Florida and Louisiana are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission into the Union. Men come to Washington, chosen by a handful of associates; elevated, by revolution, to unaccustomed dignity; representing themselves as Union men, and earnest to have State rights bestowed on their constituents.

If their constituents are clothed with the power to constitute a State, into whose hands will that power fall?

Beware of committing yourselves to the fatal doctrine of recognizing the existence, in the Union, of States which have been declared by the President's Proclamation to be in rebellion. For, by this new device of the enemy—this new version of the poisonous State-rights' doctrine—the Secessionists will be able to get back by fraud what they failed to get by fighting. Do not permit them, without proper safeguards, to resume in your counsels in the Senate and in the House the power which their treason has stripped from them.

Do not allow old States, with their Constitutions still unaltered, to resume State powers.

Be true to the Union, men of the South; not to the designing politicians of the Border States. The rebellious States contain ten times as many traitors as loyal men. The traitors will have a vast majority of the votes. Clothed with State rights under our Constitution, they will crush out every Union man by the irresistible power of their legislation. If you would be true to the Union you must bind them hand and foot, and deliver them over to their bitterest enemies.

Beware of entangling yourselves with the technical doctrine of FORFEITURES of *State Rights*; as such doctrines admit, by necessary implication, the operation of a code of laws and of corresponding civil rights, the existence of which you deny.

The solution of all our difficulty rests in the enforcement, against our public enemy, of our belligerent rights of civil war.

When the insurrection commenced by illegal acts of secession and by certain exhibitions of force against the Government, in distant parts of the country, it was supposed that the insurgents might be quelled and peace restored without requiring a large military force, and without involving those who did not actively participate in overt acts of treason.

Hence the Government, relying upon the patriotism of the people, and confident in its strength, exhibited a generous forbearance toward the insurrectionists.

When, at last, seventy-five thousand of the militia were called out, the President still relied upon the union sentiment of the South; still announced the intention not to interfere with loyal men; but, on the contrary, to regard their rights as still under the protection of the Constitution. The action of Congress was in accordance with this policy. The war waged by this Government was then a *personal war*, a war against rebels; a war prosecuted in the hope and belief that the body of the people were still friendly to the Union, who, temporarily overborne, would soon right themselves by the aid of the army. Hence Congress declared and the President proclaimed that it was not their object to injure loyal men; to interfere with their rights or their domestic institutions.

This position of the Government toward the rebellious States was just, forbearing and magnanimous, while the citizens thereof were generally loyal. But the revolution swept onward. The entire circle of the Southern States abandoned the Union, and carried with them all the Border States which they could influence or control.

Having set up a new Government for themselves; having declared war against us; having sought foreign alliances; having passed acts of non-intercourse; having seized public property, and made attempts to invade States which refused to serve their cause; having raised and maintained large armies and an incipient navy; assuming in all respects to act as an independent, hostile nation at war with the United States; claiming belligerent rights as an independent people alone could claim them; and offering to enter into treaties of alliance with foreign countries and of treaties of peace with ours; under these circumstances they were no longer merely insurgents and rebels, but became a belligerent public enemy. The war was no longer against "certain persons" in the rebellious States. It became a territorial war—that is to say, a war by all persons situated in the belligerent territory against the United States.

If we were in a war with England, every Englishman would become a public enemy irrespective of his personal feelings toward America. However friendly he might be toward America, his ships on the sea would be liable to capture; himself would be liable to be killed in battle, or his property situated in this country would be subject to confiscation.

By a similar rule of the law of nations, whenever two nations are at war, every subject of one belligerent nation is a public enemy of the other.

An individual may be a personal friend and at the same time a public enemy to the United States. The law of war defines international relations.

When the civil war in America became a territorial war, every citizen residing in the belligerent districts became a public enemy, irrespective of his private sentiments, whether loyal or disloyal, friendly or hostile, Unionist or Secessionist; guilty or innocent.

As public enemies, the belligerents have claimed to be exchanged as prisoners of war, instead of admitting our right to hang them as murderers and pirates. As public enemies, they claim the right to make war upon us, in plain violation of many of the obligations they would have admitted if they acknowledged the obligations or claimed the protection of our Constitution.

If they had claimed any State rights under our Constitution, they would not have violated every one of the provisions thereof, limiting the powers of States. Asserting no such rights, they claim immunity from all obligations as States, or as a people—to this Government or to the United States.

Two questions must be considered.

1. When did the rebellion become a territorial, civil war?

2. What are the rights of the enemy under the laws of war?

The first question has been settled by the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of the *Hiawatha*, decided on the 9th of March, 1863. In that case, which should be read and studied by every citizen of the Union, the members of the Court differed in opinion as to the *time* when the war became *territorial.* The majority decided that when the fact of general hostilities existed, the war was territorial, and the Supreme Court was bound to take judicial cognizance thereof. The majority argued that, as Congress alone had power to declare war, so Congress alone has power to recognize the existence of war; and they contended that it was not until the act of Congress of July 13, 1861, commonly called the Non-Intercourse Act, that a state of civil territorial war was legitimately recognized. All the Judges agree in the position "that since July 13, 1861, there has existed between the United States and the Confederate States a *civil, territorial war.*

"That since that time the United States have full belligerent rights against all persons residing in the districts declared by the President's Proclamation to be in rebellion."

That the laws of war, "whether that war be civil or *inter gentes*, converts every citizen of the hostile State into a public enemy, and treats him accordingly, whatever may have been his previous conduct."

That all the rights derived from the laws of war, may *now*, since 1861, be lawfully and constitutionally exercised against all the citizens of the districts in rebellion.

Such being the law of the land, as declared by the Supreme Court, in order to ascertain what are the legal or constitutional rights of public enemies, we have only to refer to the settled principles of the *belligerent* law of nations, or the laws of war.

Some of the laws of war are stated in the dissenting opinion, in the case above mentioned.

A state of foreign war instantly annuls the most solemn treaties between nations. It terminates all obligations in the nature of compacts or contracts, at the option of the party obligated thereby. It destroys all claims of one belligerent upon the other, except those which may be sanctioned by a treaty of peace. A civil, territorial war has the same effect, excepting only, that the sovereign may treat the rebels as subjects as well as belligerents.

Hence, civil war, in which the belligerents have become territorial enemies, instantly annuls all rights or claims of public enemies against the United States, under the Constitution or laws, whether that Constitution be called a compact, a treaty, or a covenant, and whether the parties to it were States, in their sovereign capacity, or the people of the United States as individuals.

Any other result would be as incomprehensible as it would be mischievous. A public enemy cannot lawfully claim the right of entering Congress, and voting down the measures taken to subdue him!

Why not? Because he is a public enemy; because by becoming a public enemy he has annulled and lost his rights in the Government, and can never regain them, except by our consent.

If the inhabitants of a large part of the Union have, by becoming public enemies, surrendered and annulled their former rights, the question arises can they recover them? Such rights cannot be regained by reason of their having ceased to fight. The character of a public enemy having once been stamped upon them by the laws of war, remains fixed until it shall have been by our consent removed.

To stop fighting does not make them cease to be public enemies, because they may have laid down their arms for want of powder, not for want of will. Peace does not restore the noble dead who have fallen a sacrifice to treason. Nor does it revive the rights once extinguished by civil, terrible war. The *land of the Union* belongs to the people of the United States, subject to the rights of individual ownership. Each person inhabiting those sections of the country declared by the President's Proclamation to be in rebellion, has the right to what belongs to a public enemy, and no more. He can have no right to take any part in our Government. That right does not belong to an enemy of the country, while he is waging war or after he has been subdued. A public enemy has a right to participate in or to assume the Government of the United States only when he has conquered the United States. We find in this well-settled doctrine of belligerent law the solution of all questions in relation to State rights. After the inhabitants of a district have become public enemies they have no rights either State or personal, against the United States. They are belligerents only, and have left to them only belligerent rights.

Suppose that all the inhabitants living in South Carolina should be swept off, so that solitude should reign throughout its borders, unbroken by any living thing, would the State rights of South Carolina still exist as attached to the land itself?

Can there be a sovereignty without a people, or a State without inhabitants? State rights, so far as they concern the Union, are the rights of persons, as members of a State, in relation to the General Government, and when the person has become a public enemy, then he loses all rights except the rights of war. And when all the inhabitants have (by engaging in civil, territorial war) become public enemies, it is the same, in legal effect, as though the inhabitants had been annihilated. So far as this Government is concerned, civil war obliterates all lines of States or countries; the only lines recognized by war are the lines which separate us from a public enemy.

I do not place reliance upon the common law doctrine of forfeiture of franchises as applicable to this revolution, for forfeiture can be founded only upon the admission of the validity of the act in which forfeiture is founded.

Nor does the belligerent law of civil, territorial war, whereby a public enemy loses his rights as a citizen, admit the right of secession. It is not any vote or law of secession that makes an individual a public enemy. A person may commit heinous offences against municipal law, and commit acts of hostility against the Government, without being a public enemy. To be a personal enemy is not to be a public enemy to the country, in the eye of belligerent or international law. Whoso engages in an insurrection is a personal enemy, but it is not until that insurrection has swelled into territorial war that he becomes a public enemy.

It must also be remembered that the right of secession is not conceded by enforcement of belligerent law, since, in civil war, a nation has the right to treat its citizens either as subjects or as belligerents or as both. Hence, while belligerent law destroys all claims of subjects engaged in civil war, as against the parent Government, it does not release the subject from his duties to that Government. By war the subject loses his rights, but does not escape his obligations.

The inhabitants of the conquered districts will thus lose their right to *govern* us, but will not escape their obligations to obey us. Whatever rights are left to them, besides the rights of war, will be such as we choose to allow them. It is for us to dictate to them, not for them to dictate to us what privileges they shall enjoy.

Among the war measures sanctioned by the President, to which he has, more than once, pledged his sacred honor, and which Congress has enforced by solemn laws, is the liberation of slaves. The Government has invited them to share the dangers, the honor and the advantages of sustaining the Union, and has pledged itself to the world for their freedom.

Whatever disasters may befall our arms, whatever humiliations may be in store for us, it is earnestly hoped that we may be saved the unfathomable infamy of breaking the nation's faith with Europe, and with colored citizens and slaves in the Union.

Now if the rebellious States shall attempt to return to the Union with Constitutions guaranteeing the perpetuity of Slavery; if the laws of those States shall be again revived and put in force against free blacks and slaves, we shall, at once, have reinstated in the Union, in all its force and wickedness, that very curse which has brought on the war and all its terrible train of sufferings. The war is fought by slaveholders for the perpetuity of Slavery. Shall we hand over to them, at the end of the war, just what they have been fighting for? Shall all our blood and treasure be spilled uselessly upon the ground? Shall the country not protect itself against the evil which has caused all our woes? Will you breathe new life into the strangled serpent, when, without your aid, he will perish?

If you concede State rights to your enemies, what security have you that traitors will not pass State laws which will render the position of the blacks intolerable, *or reduce them all to Slavery?*

Would it be honorable on the part of the United States to free these men and then hand them over to the tender mercy of slave laws?

Will it be possible that State slave laws should exist and be enforced by Slave States without overriding the rights guaranteed by the United States law to men, irrespective of color, in the Slave States?

Will you run the risk of these angry collisions of State and National laws while you have the remedies and antidote in your own hands?

One of two things should be done in order to keep faith with the country and save us from obvious peril.

Allow the inhabitants of conquered territory to form themselves into States, only by adopting constitutions such as will *forever* remove all cause of collision with the United States, by excluding Slavery therefrom, or continue military government over the conquered district until there shall appear therein a sufficient number of loyal inhabitants to form a Republican Government, which, by guaranteeing freedom to all, shall be in accordance with the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States. These safeguards of freedom are requisite to render permanent the domestic tranquillity of the country; which the Constitution itself, was formed to secure, and which it is the legitimate object of this war to maintain.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM WHITING.

The Troubles in Iowa.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT OF THE COPPERHEADS.

From the Davenport (Iowa) Gazette Aug. 6.

Much excitement was created in Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and intermediate points yesterday, by the reports in relation to serious and fatal disturbances in Keokuk County. We have endeavored to obtain a correct statement of the facts and give them as near as can be ascertained at present writing, as follows:

"On Saturday a Democratic meeting was held one mile southeast from South English in Keokuk County, at which a renegade Methodist preacher named TALLY, a notorious and blatant Copperhead, took a very active part. At the same time time a Union meeting was held in the village of South English, which meeting was still in progress when TALLY and a number of his Copperhead associates, returning from their meeting, came to South English on their way home. A Republican was at the time addressing the meeting in front of the village hotel. Soon after the arrival of TALLY a quarrel arose between a returned soldier and a man wearing a Copperhead or Butternut breastpin. In the midst of the quarrel a pistol was accidentally fired by the discharged soldier, but nobody was hurt. TALLY, the Democratic speaker and leader, who was standing in his wagon, at once called to his followers to fire, and himself fired the first three shots into the crowd—two of them striking the wall near the Republican speaker's head. The firing then became general, and Mr. TALLY was instantly killed by a ball in the head. Two or three others were wounded, one of them seriously, and is believed to have since died."

For the above statement we are indebted to Mr. J. H. SANDERS, who wrote us last evening the following in addition:

This is a statement of the facts as I have received them from several persons who were present, but in the present highly excited state of the public pulse, it is impossible to arrive at the precise truth. A legal investigation, which will soon take place, will no doubt fasten the blame where it justly belongs, and the guilty parties will be punished.

Since Saturday evening the excitement has been intense. Mr. TALLY's friends were assembled on yesterday from the adjoining counties, according to their own estimate, to the number of 3,100 to 3,500 men. This number is probably much above the real figure, but I give it at their own estimate. Their avowed purpose was to "avenge the murder of their brother," and to burn Sigourney and South English; also to secure to themselves the "right of free speech and security against arbitrary arrests." Prominent Democrats labored with them to dissuade them from their purpose of violence, and as yet no outrage has been committed. It is stated by the Democrats that the only thing which prevented them from carrying out their threats of violence on Sunday night was the accidental proximity of the Seventh cavalry, then *en route* for the Missouri River. In view of the excited state of feeling on both sides, it was determined by a number of the citizens to dispatch a messenger to Gen. ROBERTS, at this place, to see if he could not be induced to order the Seventh regiment to tarry a few days, in order to still further deter the mob from acts of violence, which a single word might precipitate. Gen. ROBERTS received our messenger very courteously, but declined doing anything in the premises, unless called upon by the Governor to aid the State authorities.

The excitement in Keokuk County is intense, but steps have been taken which cannot fail to speedily disperse the mob. This whole affair will be strictly and impartially investigated by the civil authorities, and the guilty parties will be punished as they deserve.

Respectfully yours, J. H. SANDERS.

We also learn that J. H. SANDERS, Esq., Clerk of the Circuit Court for Keokuk County, removed the county funds, records, &c., to Washington, and at once started for this place for aid, arriving at a very early hour yesterday morning. Finding that Gen. ROBERTS had no intention of interfering with the business of the State authorities until requested to do so by them, Mr. SANDERS took a special train to Iowa City to see the Governor, returning with him to this city in the afternoon. Last evening Gov. KIRKWOOD, Hon. HIRAM PRICE, and Col. TRUMBULL, Assistant-Adjutant-General, left here for Washington, with Mr. SANDERS, by special train, intending to reach the scene of conflict as early as possible. Forty stand of arms and a lot of ammunition were sent to Keokuk County by yesterday morning's train.

Officers and Soldiers of Colored Regiments to be Protected.

A LETTER FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

The following letter from Secretary STANTON has been received in Boston:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
Aug 4, 1863.

DEAR SIR: Every effort has been and will be made by this Department to obtain the release of Capt. RUSSELL, Capt. SIMPKINS, and the other gallant officers and soldiers, white and black, who fell into the hands of the enemy at Fort Wagner.

You will perceive, by the papers, an order from the President determining what the action of the Government will be for the purpose of affording all the protection in its power against the barbarism of the enemy.

Yours truly, EDWIN M. STANTON.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER SIXTEEN.

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT,

Capt. Brower, First-avenue, corner of Fifth-street. Early on Monday morning the Captain, with his force, reported to Capt. Porter, at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. When reaching there the crowd was not large, but soon the rioters assembled in force, coming in fifties and hundreds from different sections, until swelled to thousands of excited men armed with clubs and other weapons. The first overt act was the stoppage of the Third-avenue cars, the taking off of the driver and horses, and compelling the passengers to get out. The force attempted to prevent this, but were driven back. Then ensued an attack on the Marshal's Office, a shower of stones breaking doors and windows, and finally the mob rushed into the building beating back the small force who valiantly opposed them, until flight or death were the alternatives. The force retreated to Forty-sixth-street, where they were engaged in saving the occupants of the building and their property—the premises having been fired—until they were again beaten back by overwhelming numbers. Sergeant Finch arrived about this time and took command, Capt. Brower going to the Station-house. The Sergeant made, with his force, a charge upon the mob, but failed to disperse them, and received a severe gash from a blow on the forehead, which subsequently laid him up, and his force was compelled to retreat. The mob was a huge one, thousands composing it, and the opposing force, bravely as they did, were entirely inadequate. After the discomfiture here they reported to headquarters, and in the evening, under Capt. Brower, were at the Park with Inspector Carpenter, where they made havoc upon the mob in the grand charge heretofore detailed; thence through Fourth Ward and to Central office for the night. On Tuesday this Precinct joined Capt. Petty's command in the visit to the soap-factory in Sixteenth-street, and aided in restoring order in that section. They were also with Capt. Helms' hazardous expedition in the Second-avenue, and took a liberal hand in the severe fight there; they charged the building in which the stolen guns were stored, taking it after a savage fight, and recovering a large number of arms. At night Sergt. Slote and ten men were detailed for duty to Gen. Wool, so remaining until quiet was restored. At midnight Capt. Brower took command of 150 men, marching through the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth Precincts, returning to headquarters Wednesday morning. At 9 A. M., in command of his own and the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Precinct forces, he proceeded to the scene of riot and murder in Thirty-second-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, dispersing the crowd and recovering the body of the colored man hung there, bringing it to headquarters.

This was the last of the active duties. In the Forty-sixth-street battle Sergeant Finch was severely injured; Sergeant Slote was subsequently the only officer acting with Capt. Brower, Sergeant Griffith being deputed to the telegraph office, and Sergeant Weith left in charge of the Station-house. The conduct of every man was throughout of the most creditable character, and the Captain alleges that he wants to lead no better men in any emergency, never mind how great.

At the riot on Forty-sixth-street the force were, of course, powerless. Officer Hill was badly hurt, Officer Weill was so badly injured as yet to be unable to resume duty, and some four or five others were wounded. On this occasion women were active in urging on the rioters. The fight was hand to hand, and the force did bravely against overpowing numbers.

When the force was with Capt. Helms in Second-avenue, in the fight above referred to, after the charge upon and capture of the building where the stolen arms were secreted, Officer Gyles secured a gun; he coolly went into the street, walked down to the military stationed below, on the avenue, secured several rounds of ammunition, loaded his piece, and then started alone down Twenty-second-street toward First-avenue, where the mob had retreated, firing upon them until his ammunition was exhausted. He was all this while made a target of from the mob and from houses on the street, but escaped unharmed. Officer Tyler had been under fire at Bull Run, and brought the experience of "shot and shell" home with him. His bravery was the subject of laudation among the officers and men of his Precinct.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT,

Capt. John Cameron, No. 163 East Twenty-second-street. This Precinct is in the heart of the lately infected district, and the Station-house was destroyed by the mob. On Monday the Captain had great trouble in calling in his men, because of the many who had individual interests to look after in the care of their families and property, both from their connection being threatened. Early in the morning Sergt. Vosburgh, with a section of men, was sent to the riot at Forty-sixth-street and Third-avenue. Here with the overpowering mob they had a severe fight, in which Officer Wynne was severely beaten about the head and stabbed in the arm; Officer Larue, so injured as to be laid up for several days; Officer Sanderson beaten and his clothes nearly all torn off, and others more or less injured; Officer Wind was badly hurt, and conveyed to the hospital. The force when attacked was on its way to join Capt. Porter, but found it impossible to do so; after a brave struggle, they were compelled to retreat, and scatter, making their way back to the Station as best they could.

In the afternoon a number of the force under Sergeant Bamfield, took charge of the Armory on Second-avenue, until relieved by the Broadway squad.

At 5:30 P. M., Capt. Cameron reported with force at Central Office, Sergeant Buckland and three men being left at station. Remained at headquarters over night, and on Tuesday were engaged with the command under Inspector Dilks, in the attack on the mob at the Second-avenue gun factory and the storming of the building filled with armed rioters.

Subsequently, the Captain, with his force, was on the expedition to the soap factory in Sixteenth-street, which had been threatened, and then with Capt. Helm's command to Second-avenue and Twenty-second-street again, where such severe fighting and such perils, as already described, was had and were encountered. At night held in reserve at headquarters.

On Wednesday Sergeant Vosburgh, with the force formed part of Capt. Brower's command, which visited Thirty-second-street, near Sixth-avenue, and recovered the body of the negro hung there. On the same day the force was divided—a portion ordered to report to Capt. Speight, Twenty-ninth Precinct, and a portion to Capt. Hutchings, Yorkville. Capt. Cameron remained at Headquarters, where his services were active and valuable. On Wednesday night Officers McCort and McVay, of this Precinct, did guide duty for the military on the march through First-avenue, and were in the disastrous conflict in which Col. Jardine was so seriously injured, and the military driven back.

On Thursday what few of the force remained at Headquarters assisted the detectives in arresting one of the ringleaders of the mobs, the notorious Andrews, in a colored brothel, No. 11 East Eleventh-street. On Friday, the force sent to Yorkville returned, as did those sent to Capt. Speight, and went on guard duty in the vicinity of Headquarters. On Saturday, the force were detailed to usual duty in their own Precinct; their own quarters had been burned down, and they yet find temporary ones at the Central Office.

Sergeant Buckland with three men were left in charge of the Station-house on Monday. An immense mob, the accumulations of from down-town and up along the East River, had passed and threatened it in the morning, but made no serious demonstrations against it that day. On Tuesday Sergeant Burden relieved Sergeant Buckland, and about 4½ o'clock P. M. received a visit from the mob; with his men he barricaded the windows and doors as best he could, and then they made their escape through the prison in the rear, having to pry off the iron bars of a window, and into Twenty-third-street. The mob soon after broke in and set fire to the Station; the bellringer on the adjacent tower struck the alarm once, but was threatened with instant death if he did not cease and abdicate; both of which he very sensibly consented to do.

When the Broadway squad were attacked, and likely to be overwhelmed in the gun factory, Sergt. Bamfield, in citizen's dress, made his way to the building, and by direction of Capt. Cameron, advised their retreat from it, which was successfully made.

After the fight with the Broadway Squad, at this armory—and the record, when reached, will show how bravely this squad behaved—Capt. Cameron sent a number of his men, in Police uniform, with sedan chairs, to take charge of the killed and wounded of the rioters. The mob allowed the Police to enter into their very midst, offered them on their errands of mercy no molestation, and three of the misguided victims were taken by them to Bellevue Hospital. The Captain placed his faith for the safety of his men on the "sedans," and he was right. In this fight some seven or eight of the rioters, who, on the mob gaining entrance, had rushed up stairs, were burned to death—their comrades having fired the building from below.

On returning from the hospital, to which he had been aiding in carrying one of the rioters, Officer Gruebelstein was set upon and chased by a mob in Twenty-fourth-street; he jumped over divers fences, and reached Twenty-third-street—here again met, the ran for Third-avenue, thence to Twenty-first-street, and into a lager bier saloon where he was for a while secreted; came out and was again recognized and given chase to; managed to evade his pursuers and jump into a cellar, where he remained until dark, when he made his way to his home. He was much hurt by the pelting from stones, sprained his ankle in getting over the fences, and was laid up for several days. This was his return for carrying the wounded of the mob to the hospital.

Since early Monday morning it was unsafe for a Policeman to show himself. While on post Monday, before riot had developed, Officer Arnoux was set upon, knocked down and badly beaten. He managed to escape to the Station minus hat, club and portions of his clothing.

The officers and men of this Precinct lost, in the destruction of the Station-house, from $3,000 to $4,000 in bedding, clothing and other personal property. Not an article was saved.

The record of the Eighteenth shows hard and constant duty and much personal loss and injury. They were in critical positions frequently, but were always equal to them, and throughout contributed largely to the honorable repute which the entire force has made itself.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS.

Court of General Sessions.

BEFORE RECORDER HOFFMAN.

At the opening of the Court yesterday morning, Richard Lynch, previously convicted of attempt to commit robbery during the riots, was sentenced to the State Prison for five years.

Thomas Connor, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, from James S. Gibbons, during the riot, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

The case of John Hagan, indicted for robbery in the first degree, in connection with the assault on Mr. Searles, (adjourned from Monday,) was then resumed.

Ex-Judge Bebee opened the defence to the jury in a speech of considerable length, in which he dwelt upon the excellent character heretofore sustained by the accused, and said that he had nothing to do with the crowd that attacked Mr. Searles, but soon after this attack was himself attacked by the same crowd and knocked down. Just as he recovered from the blow, and while one of the ruffians had hold of him, the Police came up, when the ruffian ran, and he (the accused) was taken into custody. With reference to the pocket-book of Mr. Searles, which was found in the prisoner's pocket at the Station-house, he accounted for it on the supposition that the thief, whoever he may have been, stole the prisoner's pocket-book and substituted the one he had taken from Mr. Searles in its place. This to some men might be considered an absurd supposition, but to any one acquainted with the operations of pickpockets in this City, it was the most natural thing in the world. Only a few days ago his (Judge Bebee's) own wife had her portmonnaie taken from her pocket, the money in it abstracted, and the portmonnaie put back in its place.

The first witness called for the defence was *John Higgins*, a workman for C. & J. C. Berry & Co., in the paint and lustre business—Knows the prisoner, who lives at No. 146 Essex-street; witness lives next door to him; prisoner is a glass cutter, and works for Turner & Lane; he has a mother, and one brother and one sister; on the evening in question met the prisoner about nine o'clock in Thirty-second-street, and was with him from that time until he was arrested by the Police, between twelve and one o'clock; witness and prisoner drank together two or three times during the evening; saw the prisoner have a wallet from which he took money to pay for the drinks; between twelve and one, while they were near Great Jones-street, the mob attacked them and knocked prisoner down; some one of the gang took a pocket-book from prisoner's pocket, and put another in its place; prisoner had nothing to do with the attack on Mr. Searles at the Jones House.

Cross-examined—Question by District-Attorney—Which do you work the most at, the paint or the lustre business? A.—The lustre.

District-Attorney—Yes, so I supposed.

Witness was asked why he did not go around to the Station-house with his friend, when he was arrested, and tell his story there? He answered, that he thought he would wait until the case came to Court; went up town in a wagon with four other persons about five o'clock that afternoon; heard there was disturbance up there, and went up to see what was going on; saw the burning of the house in Lexington-avenue; was in Forty-third-street at the time of the attack on the Bull's Head Hotel; was also at the Colored Orphan Asylum when it was burnt; when I met prisoner did not ask him where he had been; told him where I had been; we did not talk about the riot; talked about the war; saw the man pick prisoner's pocket and put another pocket-book in its place about three minutes before prisoner was arrested; before we were attacked a man came up to us, and asked us "what our opinions were?" I told him it was none of his business; he then raised his hand to strike me, and at the same time other men in the crowd knocked Hagan down; two men held him, while the third man changed the pocket-books.

Jane Hagan, sister of the prisoner, being sworn, testified that her age was nearly twenty, her brother's age twenty-six; her father had been dead fifteen years; her brother was always in the habit of coming home early; he was steady, industrious and temperate; he helps support the family; don't know of his having any bad associates; generally spends his evenings at home, and goes to bed usually by ten o'clock; he always carried a pocket-book in his pocket.

Wm. Turner, glass-cutter, No. 46 Duane-street, testified that the prisoner had worked for him five years, and was considered one of the best men he had in his employ; never heard anything against his character until this affair.

Cross-examined.—Have only seen prisoner during working hours; don't know how he has been in the habit of spending his time out of working hours.

John Newman, glass-cutter, also testified to the good character of the prisoner for industry, sobriety, &c.

Henry Siemon, carriage-maker, had known prisoner for seven years; had seen him almost every day for the last five years, and never knew or heard anything against his character. On the night in question, left my residence in Eldridge-street, and went around to Essex-street to find prisoner; his sister told me he had gone about five o'clock; also know Higgins; saw him next day after the occurrence; he told me Hagan was arrested; didn't say anything about the circumstances of the arrest.

Mr. Bedell, carman, who lives in same house with prisoner, testified to his good character.

Michael Hagan, a retired master builder, and uncle to the prisoner, testified that he had exercised a sort of watchful care over the family of the prisoner since his father's death, and always found the prisoner an industrious, obedient, well-behaved boy.

Cross-examined—Had not seen the prisoner for two months before the riot; might not have seen him for twelve months before he was arrested.

The testimony closed with this witness.

Judge Beebe wished to submit the case without argument, but the District-Attorney declined.

The case was then summed up at considerable length by Judge Beebe for the prisoner, and by District-Attorney Hall for the People.

The Recorder charged the jury, and gave a lucid review of the testimony and the points at issue in the case. Without leaving their seats the jury found a verdict of "Guilty," and, at the request of prisoner's counsel, sentence was postponed to Thursday morning.

Wm. McCarthy, indicted for grand larceny from Brooks Bros.' clothing-store during the riotous attack on that establishment, was brought up for trial, and pleading guilty, was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 2 months.

Patrick Monahan, indicted for riot, pleaded guilty, and in consideration of his previous good character, the Recorder let him off with 2 months in the Penitentiary.

DISCHARGE OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury here came into Court with a batch of indictments, and announced that they had completed the business before them, and asked to be discharged.

Mr. Hall took occasion, as prosecuting officer of the people, to thank the Grand Jury for their prompt and diligent action during the week they had been in session; and the Recorder also, in discharging the jury, complimented them highly for the manner in which they had performed their laborious duties. He said they had furnished work enough to occupy the time of the Court much longer than it would continue in session during the present term; but enough cases had already been tried to assure the public that the criminal Courts were disposed to do their duty in the preservation of order and the speedy punishment of crime, and to convince rioters and all others disposed to break the laws, that they could not escape unpunished. Having accomplished thus much, the Court did not deem it advisable to continue in session during this hot weather more than two or three days longer, when the cases then remaining untried would be put over to another term, by which time the people would be in possession of additional evidence, and every criminal it was hoped would meet his just deserts.

The Grand Jury on being discharged submitted to the Court the following preamble and resolution, which the Recorder said should receive early attention:

The Grand Jury deeming it very desirable that an investigation into the causes of the late riots in the City of New-York should be made, and the instigators of the same brought to justice, therefore,

Resolved, that such an investigation is not entered upon by the Grand Jury on account of the short term of the present Court; and also because the Grand Jury have understood, that such investigation can better be entered upon when fuller inquiries have been made.

Resolved, That the Grand Jury now request the Court to cause such investigation to be made, as soon it can be done with a prospect of success.

HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Foreman.

Geo. H. Franklin, Secretary.

Theodore Osterstock, convicted on Friday of participating in the riot in Greenwich-street, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder said that as there was some doubt about a portion of the evidence adduced on the trial, the Court would give him the benefit of it, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for only three months.

Michael McCabe, indicted for felonious assault and battery during the riots, was brought up for trial, when his counsel, Robert Shannon, Esq., offered to put in a plea of "assault and battery," which was accepted by the prosecution, and sentence was postponed to give time for the prisoner to submit testimonials of character.

No more cases being ready for trial, the Court adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

The Draft in the City.

The draft will be recommenced in this City so soon as the revision of the enrollment, which has been ordered, is completed. This revision will be commenced at once, and with all possible dispatch completed. The anxious may have one week, two weeks, or more or less, respite.

People's Union General Committee.

The People's Union General Committee for the City and County of New-York, held their regular monthly meeting Monday evening, at their headquarters, the President, Ira O. Miller, Esq., in the Chair.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs C. T. Polhamers, B. F. Manierre, Waldo Hutchins, Robert L. Darrah, E. V. Poice, Orison Blunt and Isaac T. Smith, was appointed, with power to confer with other loyal organizations in this City in regard to the election of delegates to the Union State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 2d of September next, and to issue the call therefor.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and copies directed to be furnished to the daily papers.

Resolved, That our profoundest gratitude is due to Almighty God for the victories with which he has crowned the enduring bravery of our armies of the East and of the West during the last month.

Resolved, That we will ever cherish with most tender regard the names and the fame of the heroes who have so signally punished the traitors to that matchless Government of the people established by our fathers.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the reinforcement of our heroic armies with three hundred thousand men.

Resolved, That our Government ought not to be influenced by the violence of a few ignorant dupes of disloyal partisan leaders, but that it should regard the earnest desire of all loyal citizens to have our armies reinforced with all the fighting material in the country, until the fruit of our victories shall be peace and subordination to law throughout the land.

Official Reception of Rear-Admiral Farragut.

Rear-Admiral Farragut was officially received, yesterday, at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. About 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he arrived off the yard, accompanied by Commodore Palmer, of the *Hartford*, and other officers. In the absence of Admiral Paulding, Commodore Radford, Commandant of the New-York Naval Station, proceeded to welcome the hero of the Mississippi, and soon afterwards the chief officers of the post, Capt. Percival Drayton, Capt. Worden, of the *Montauk*, and Lieut.-Commander Fillebrowne, joined him. The distinguished visitor was most cordially greeted and congratulated on his brilliant career in the Mississippi. He replied to the warm eulogies of the officers very modestly. He was glad the people of the loyal States appreciated the difficult nature of the work performed by the East Gulf and Mississippi Squadron, and spoke favorably of the gallant seamen and marines attached to the different vessels, whose bravery and perseverance enabled their officers to undertake, hopefully, the most arduous enterprises. Having exchanged salutatory good wishes, the party visited the iron-clad *Lehigh*, the receiving-ship *North Carolina* and the *Lyceum*, the Admiral frequently expressing his pleasure at once more meeting with New-York officers.

Claims for Damages.

THE CLAIMS SENT TO THE SUPERVISORS.

The following additional claims for damages, caused during the riot, were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Claimant	Amount
Abram Wakeman—House, furniture and library	$26,901 20
Louis Schaup, No. 310 East 13th-st.	20 00
James McKinna, No. 75 10th-av.	35 00
Philip Donnammure, No. 67 3d-av.	4,309 32
Charles E. Appleby, 41st-st. and 11th-av.	10,500 00
William H. Waterson—Tools (Harlem)	50 50
Joseph Henning, No. 346 2d-av.	35 00
Charles Aeendorf, No. 346 2d-av.	56 75
John & D. Walker, No. 679 3d-av.	200 00
Ellen Downey, No. 679 3d-av.	470 12
Henry Emerson, street attack	153 00
Frederick Mosebach, street attack	52 00
Robert H. Van Dyne, (colored,) 69 West 25th-st.	121 00
Ira P. Layton, (colored,) No. 5 Catharine-st.	140 00
Mrs. J. Kennedy	100 00
Chester Driggs, No. 681 Broadway	25 00
John Duffy, No 429 Grand-st.	5,218 00
United States, No. 429 Grand-st., house damaged, and implements destroyed—claim presented by Provost-Marshal John Duffy	909 87
Laura Smith, No. 134 Division-st.	234 00

Mr. D. B. Hasbrouck, the Chief Clerk to the Police Commissioners, has sent a note to the Comptroller in regard to the claim of Peter McKnight, of No. 242 Stanton-street, for sabres lost, stating that McKnight is a junk-dealer, and bought the sabres for old iron; that they were removed from his cellar by the Police to be kept from seizure by the mob, and that they can be obtained by McKnight from the Eleventh Precinct Station-house, at any time, on giving a receipt for them. There are 48 cases in all of the sabres.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors appointed to take some action in regard to these claims met at the Comptroller's office again yesterday. The Mayor and the Corporation Counsel were present. It was finally and unanimously agreed that the proper course to be pursued was for the Comptroller to send the claims to the Supervisors for adjustment. This was afterward done. The claims are numbered consecutively from 1 to 1,357.

Arrest of Another of Col. O'Brien's Murderers.

Officer Ferguson, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday took into custody Henry Tilton, who is charged with having been a leader of the gang of men who made the attack upon Col. O'Brien on the second day of the riot, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty fourth-street. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Kelly, and a complaint made against him by Mrs. A. M. Mathews, of No. 156 East Thirty-second-street. This lady swears that on the 14th of July last she saw the accused at the head of the mob make the attack on Col. O'Brien. They sacked and plundered the residence of the Colonel and afterward murdered him in the most brutal manner.

The witness stated very positively that she saw Tilton, the prisoner, beat and kick O'Brien's body as it lay on the ground; that he did this repeatedly before life was extinct, and several times after he appeared to be dead. The witness further testified that he addressed the crowd in Second-avenue, urging them to united action in their efforts at burning and murdering, and told the mob that if they would only act in concert that they could whip an army of policemen and soldiers.

The prisoner, when asked as to his guilt or innocence, positively denied having been connected with the murderers, and said he could prove by numerous witnesses that he was not there at the time the offence was committed.

Justice Kelly committed him to prison without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Visitors to the Forts and Hospitals.

Visitors to the forts and hospitals will hereafter have to procure passes from Headquarters, as appears by the following order issued by Brig.-Gen. Canby:

Headquarters United States Troops,
New-York City and Harbor,
New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.

CIRCULAR IN RELATION TO PASSES.

The following rules and regulations are published for the information of all concerned:

Passes to citizens to visit the forts in the harbor will be given at these Headquarters on Mondays and Fridays, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., and only to persons who are known, or are vouched for by some responsible person.

Passes to the hospitals in the vicinity of the City will be regulated by the Medical Director, Surgeon McDougall, No. 458 Broome-street.

Passes for the employes of the different departments, when on duty, will be given by the Staff officer by whom they are employed.

Passes to David's Island and Fort Lafayette will not be given for the present, except in case of extreme necessity, and then only at these Headquarters or higher authority.

Written application for such passes, must in all cases state the object of the visit, the name of the visitor, and the name of the person to be visited. No passes to inspect the works in the harbor will be given, and commanding officers will take such measures as will guard against any abuse of the kind. Passes are not transferable, and will be canceled by the officer of the guard after they have been used.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.
Lawrence Kip, Maj. and A. D. C., Act. Insp. Gen.

Deaths from Sun-stroke.

The following cases of death from sun-stroke were reported yesterday at the Coroner's Office. In addition to those which have proved fatal, there are about fifty persons reported by the Police as having been prostrated by the intense heat within the last two days. Many of these will, no doubt, result in death. The hospitals are rapidly filling up with men, women and children who are suffering from the effects of the exceedingly warm weather.

James Flynn, native of Ireland, aged 40 years, was sun struck on Monday afternoon. The Police of the Fourth Precinct conveyed him to the Station-house, where he died soon after.

Bridget Kough, a domestic residing at No. 315 Bowery, was overcome by the heat yesterday and died in two hours. She was a native of Ireland, aged 21 years.

Charles C. Williams, 32 years old, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Monday afternoon was sun struck while passing along Broadway. He was conveyed to his rooms at the Brandreth House, where he died.

Francis Sommer, aged 38 years, a native of Germany, died yesterday at his residence, No. 530 Broome-street.

Frederick Dreeo, a German, aged 30, died at No. 175 Spring-street.

Patrick Hine, an Irishman, aged 45 years, was picked up in the street by the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct and conveyed to the Station-house, where he died in a short time.

An unknown man died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the same cause.

John Kilroy, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, died at his residence, No. 337 Pearl-street.

Thomas Keane, also an Irishman, 40 years old, was sun-struck in West-street, and died soon after being conveyed home.

Charles McCormick, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, while at work on a lighter at Pier No. 12 East River, was sun-struck. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital in an insensible condition, where he died in a short time.

Jeremiah Hayes, residing at No. 70 Third-avenue, aged 25 years, a native of England.

Catharine Lees, of No. 307 North-street.

D. Hammond, of No. 119 Avenue D.

John Carr, residing at No. 298 West Thirty-second-street. Deceased was 41 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Timothy Cuff, No. 118 Fourth-avenue, aged 24 years, native of Ireland.

Louis Lindenman, No. 511 Eighth-avenue, aged 50 years, native of Germany.

James McDermott, No. 116 Fifth-avenue, 30 years, Ireland.

Wm. Groy, No. 204 Eighth-avenue, 33 years, Ireland.

Bridget Donohue, No. 39 Fifth-street, Ireland.

Ellen Haggarty, native of Ireland, residing in Church-street.

Partial Destruction of the New-Dorp Barracks.

These barracks, of which a detailed description was published in the Times a few days since, were fired about midnight Monday and nearly half destroyed. Col. Lansing, in command, does not account for the cause, but is actively engaged in investigating for it. By some it is ascribed to the friends of one of the soldiers who was in confinement, by others to disaffected recruits, and by others to parties who have been continually insubordinate since in the barracks.

The barracks were large enough to accommodate upward of 15,000 men, and full one-quarter of them have been destroyed. During the fire most of the 1,500 men now there were active in extinguishing the flames, and but very few in the confusion escaped or attempted to. The Colonel is in the receipt of full 500 men a week, and he is making disposition of them as rapidly as possible. No inconvenience will be experienced by the partial destruction, and all requirements of the barracks will be met as fully as heretofore.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Arrest of Pickpocket.—A well-dressed young man, named George Grant, well-known to the Police of this City as a suspicious character, was arrested yesterday by Officer Chrystal, of the Ninth Precinct, charged with having stolen a pocket-book containing about $10, from Miss Elizabeth Douglass, of No. 464 Sixth-avenue. The latter was riding down town in a Sixth-avenue stage; on arriving at the corner of Eleventh-street, she discovered that her dress had been cut about the pocket, and her pocket-book was gone. The prisoner who sat next her, at once started from the stage at a quick pace. On the next block Miss D. found Officer Chrystal to whom she made known her loss, and described the thief so accurately that that officer effected his arrest soon after. He was found secreted in the cellar of a place called the "Woodbine" in Sixth-avenue. No money was found upon him when searched by the officer. Justice Kelly committed him in default of $500 bail.

What of the Ice?—Without ice the City would go mad; yet there are prospects of a famine in this most essential article. The intense heat of the past week has played havoc with a stock, not very large at the start, and its proportions have melted away alarmingly. The price has increased, being now, instead of five or six dollars, eight dollars per ton, and the retail price far in advance of this. The stock secured last Winter was not near that of previous seasons, and all the companies were short of their usual supply.

The Funeral of Policeman McIntyre.—The funeral of Police Officer McIntyre—who died on Monday from injuries received at the hands of the rioters—will take place from Police Headquarters at 9 o'clock this morning. The members of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, of which force the deceased was a member, will attend as a guard of honor, under the command of Sergt. Copeland, Drill Instructor. The flags upon the several Station-houses will be displayed at half-mast throughout the day.

Paying off the Street-Sweepers.—City Inspector Boole paid off the men connected with his Department yesterday, the total amount required being $23,000. The payments were all made between 7 and 2 o'clock. Mr. Leonard H. Boole acted as paymaster, Mr. Winright as check clerk, the City Inspector and the Deputy Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection, and Ex-Alderman Brady superintending the payment.

Fatal Accident.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of David McCullough, aged 50 years, residing at No. 46 Suffolk-street, who was accidentally killed at the Fulton Iron Works, foot of Cherry-street, about 6 o'clock on Monday evening. The deceased was endeavoring to place the belt on the drum, when he was caught in the machinery and his body so badly crushed that he died in a few minutes.

Fell from a Fifth-story Window.—Coroner Ranney held an inquest on the body of George Smith, a child aged three years, who died from injuries received by falling from the fifth-story window of house No. 492 Water-street, during the temporary absence of its mother from the room.

Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Christopher-street. An inquest was held by Coroner Naumann.... An inquest was also held on the body of Michael Down, aged 45 years, who was found drowned at the foot of Murray-street.

Killed by a Marble Slab.—Coroner Naumann held an inquest on the body of George Dillon, a native of Ireland, aged 45 years, who was accidentally killed by a slab of marble falling upon him, at the corner of Forty-fifth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Heat.—The following is the range of the mercury during the "heated term:"

	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Saturday	74	86½	86	84
Sunday	77	90	91	89
Monday	77	91	93	89
Tuesday	78	86	88	82
Wednesday	76	86	86	82
Thursday	74	89	83	79
Friday	72	84	86	83
Saturday	76	87	85	82
Sunday	75	93	94	89
Monday	77	88½	90½	87
Tuesday	80	91	80	83

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Effects of the Heat.—Martin Ritter, a native of Germany, residing in Van Brunt-street, was prostrated by the heat on Monday, and conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Deceased was about 48 years of age.... John Cornelia, a native of Ireland, died at his residence, No. 66 John-street, yesterday, from the effects of the heat. The deceased had recently landed, and on Monday commenced his first day's work in this country, at the gas-house, foot of Hudson-avenue.... Margaret Branagan, wife of Edward Branagan, residing at No. 154 Navy-street, died yesterday from the heat. She leaves several children. .... John Carlton, residing at No. 4 Doughty-street, was sun-struck on Monday afternoon, and died the following night.... Thomas Agnew, residing at No. 66 John-street, died on Monday night from the effect of the heat.... Several other persons were prostrated by the heat, but the cases did not result fatally.

Suspension of Work at the Navy-yard.—Work in all the departments of the Navy-yard was suspended yesterday afternoon, by order of Admiral Paulding. The cause was the intense heat, which made it dangerous for the men to continue their labor.

Mortality among Horses.—The railroad companies have lost a number of horses during the recent hot weather. Four belonging to the Central Road died on Monday. The City Company have arranged their trips so that each team shall perform its task at intervals of six hours.

Williamsburgh.

Inquests.—Coroner Barrett yesterday afternoon held an inquest on a body at No. 7 Marshall-street, Brooklyn, (E. D.) It was that of a man named Herman Freitz. Verdict—Died from effects of the heat.

A man named Wm. Hastings, residing in First-street, near North Third-street, died suddenly yesterday afternoon, from effects of the heat. Coroner Barrett held an inquest last evening.

The same officer held an inquest yesterday on the body of Mrs. Gormley, No. 67 North Sixth-street. Verdict—Death from congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance.

Offering Counterfeit Money.—Yesterday, two young men, supposed to belong to New-York, were arrested for attempting, at two places on Grand-street, (E. D.,) to pass counterfeit $5 notes on the Bank of America, N. Y. They were committed for examination to-day.

OBITUARY.

The Marquis of Normanby.

The London papers announce the death of the Marquis of Normanby, (Constantine Henry Phipps,) at the age of 66 years. Lord Normanby entered Parliament when barely of age, and though his family were decided Tories, he came forth a Whig of the most radical kind, advocating Catholic emancipation in his maiden speech, and acting with Lord John Russell in all movements toward Parliamentary reform. In 1831, upon his father's demise, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Musgrave, and the next year was sent to Jamaica as Governor. Two years afterward he was made Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and in this office was quite popular. He subsequently became Secretary for the Colonies, and in 1841 was attached to the Home Office. In 1846 he was appointed Ambassador to Paris, in which post he remained until the Spring of 1852. In the eventful period of the French revolution, the Spanish marriages and the *coup d'état*, Lord Normanby's course did not meet the approbation of the Home Government, and he was recalled. He remained unemployed until 1854, when Lord Aberdeen appointed him to the Legation at Florence, where he remained until the return of the Tories to power and the accession of Lord Malmesbury to the Foreign Office. He was recalled with somewhat indecent haste, yet on his return he took his seat beside Lord Malmesbury, and steadily opposed his old Whig friends, who had gone through fire and water to support him. Paralysis, which had for years partially disabled him, finally carried him away. An English paper of recent date thus gives a portraiture of the deceased Lord:

"The stranger in the House of Lords always wants to know the name of the juvenile elderly gentleman who wears that youthful wig, falling into a graceful curl upon his forehead. His dress is of continental trim, having nothing in common with the free-and-easy tweeds and loose garments of the peers around him. He is carefully and artistically made up. His cheeks are of womanly smoothness. He might be an elderly peer who is "made up" to play the part of *Claude Melnotte* in private theatricals, and who has called at the House of Lords on his way, to talk about Italy. His features wear the somewhat faded and stereotyped smile which is usually acquired in the atmosphere of a court. When this Adonis of 66 arises and hobbles across the floor of the House, the observer is inexpressibly shocked to observe that his left arm hangs useless by his side, and that his left side is paralyzed. In any other human being this would surely be matter for unalloyed pity and sympathy, yet the stranger experiences a revulsion of feeling, approaching to horror, at the sight of this 'fancy curl' upon the brow, of this dilettantism of dress, this assumption of an elegant juvenility, and this seeming affectation of being a 'glass of fashion and a mould of form,' on the part of a good-humored but elderly nobleman who has received one, at least, of the 'three warnings' of the Great Leveler. This feeling, however, gives way to something of admiration for the pluck which leads him to take up an unpopular cause, and oppose his old friends, the Whigs."

—The Duke of Hamilton was at the Duchess of Buccleuch's concert in the best apparent health, and remained to a late hour. On the following day he left for Paris on his way to Baden-Baden to meet the Duchess of Hamilton and family. A few hours after his Grace had reached Paris he complained of illness. The best medical advice was sought, Sir Joshua F. Olliffe and MM. Rayer and Jobert de Lamballe being called in. They were of opinion that the symptoms indicated congestion of the brain. The Duchess of Hamilton and family were telegraphed to at Baden, and the Marquis of Douglas in this country. The several members of his family at once repaired to Paris, and were with the Duke a few hours on Wednesday last. Deceased was the only son of William, tenth Duke, by Susan Euphemia, second daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Beckford, the author of *Vathek*, and owner of Fonthill Abbey, and was born on the 19th February, 1811, so that he was in his fifty-third year.

—Baron Stockmar died at Coburg, in his 77th year. He was the earliest and most devoted friend of Queen Victoria. Baron Stockmar had been a faithful attendant and companion of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, even before the marriage of His Royal Highness with the Princess Charlotte; and when his establishment was formed in England, Baron Stockmar was appointed Controller of the Household.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For General Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 11, 1863.

$11,000	U.S. 5s, '74. Co C.	101⅛
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ c. N. Oct. & Apr.	106⅝
4,000	Ill. Canal Bs. '60	98
12,000	N. C. State 6s	67
2,000	Mo. State 6s	70
10,000	do	70¼
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	61
10,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	34
5,000	do	33¾
2,500	N. Y. C. 6s	107
1,000	E 5th M. B	107
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M	102½
1,000	LaC. & M. L. G.	44
6,000	C. & N. W. 2d M	63
6,000	Tol. & W. 2d M	94½
3,000	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st	105½
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	58
4,000	Chic. & Al. 1st B.	104
62	Bank of Commerce	103¼
70,000	American Gold	126¼
100	Canton Co	32
25	do	31¾
10	Min. Mining Co	85
250	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1¾
50	Am. Coal Co.	69
500	do	70
700	Hudson R. R.	152
200	do b10	152½
200	do	153
150	N. Y. Cen. R.	129
100	do	129¼
700	do	129⅛
100	do s20	129½
300	do	129⅝
500	do	129¾
250	Erie R.	105¾
800	do	105⅝
100	do b7	105¾
100	do b10	106
100	do b10	105¾
300	do b30	105⅞
200	do bnwk	105⅝
50	do s10	105⅝
100	Erie Railway Pr.	104⅝
50	do	104½
100	do b7	104½
100	do	104¼
500	Harlem Railroad	148
1600	do	147⅜
200	do	147⅝
1500	do	147¾
400	do s10	147⅝
500	do	147⅞
1000	do b7	148
100	Harlem R. Prf	128½
1200	do	129
100	Reading R. b30	117
200	do b10	116½
200	do b10	116⅞
200	do	116¼
200	do	116
900	do b3	116¼
10	Mich. Cen. R.	115½
700	do	116
100	do b10	116¼
100	do b10	116⅜
100	M. S. & N. I.	91½
100	do s30	91
500	do	91¾
500	do	92
1100	do	92⅛
100	do s10	92
200	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
50	Ill. Cen. F. S.	109¾
41	do	109⅝
1200	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	121
200	do s10	121
100	do b10	121¼
100	do b30	121¼
150	do b10	121
300	Clev. & Pitts.	95¾
1200	do	96
100	do s10	96
100	do s10	96¼
500	do b10	96½
500	do s30	96
50	Gal. & Chi. R.	102¾
100	Clev. & Tol.	114
300	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
100	Chi., B. & Q. R.	118½
100	do	118¼
83	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	80
200	do	81
100	do	81¼
200	do	81¾
300	do	82
200	do b30	81¾
300	do	81½
200	do s30	80½
10	do	79
50	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Pr.	110
250	P., F. W. & C. R. s30	76½
100	do	76½
100	do	76¼
250	C. & N. W. R.	33
100	do	33¼
100	Chic. & Alton	80¾
200	do	80¾
150	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	95½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N. C. St. 6s	67½
5,000	do	67
5,000	Am. Gold	126¼
50	Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	32½
200	Quicks'r M. Co.	44
50	do	44½
500	Bucks Co. Lead	1¾
250	Amer. Coal Co.	70
300	N. Y. Cen. R.	128¾
1000	do	128
150	Erie Railroad	105¼
800	do	105½
300	Erie R. Prf.	104¼
100	do	104⅜
50	Hudson R. b30	151
50	do	150½
200	Harlem R.	147
100	do b10	147
500	do s10	146½
350	Harlem R. Prf.	129
2500	Reading R.	116
24	Mich. Cen. R.	115¾
400	M. So. & N. I. R.	91¾
200	do b10	91¾
50	do	91¾
10	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114
200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	120¾
300	do b30	121
100	do	120⅝
300	Clev. & P. R.	95⅝
200	do b15	95⅞
200	Clev. & T. R.	114½
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	105¼
700	do	105½
100	do	105⅜
50	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. b10	75¾
400	do	75½
100	do s30	75
100	do	75¼
100	Alt. & T. H. P. b10	84
100	A. & T. H. R. b10	58
100	Chi. & N. W.	33

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Am. Gold	126¼
300	Cumb. Coal	28¾
50	Canton Company	31⅞
100	Bucks Co. L. Co. c	1¾
550	Erie Railway	105¼
100	do s3	105¼
800	do s3	105½
1200	do	105⅜
600	do b3	105¼
200	do s10	105⅛
200	do b5	105¼
300	do c	105⅛
350	Erie R. Pref.	104
400	Hud. River R. b3	151
100	do	151
100	do b3	150
50	do	150½
50	do	150¾
100	Har. Railroad	147
700	do	146½
100	do	146¾
200	Reading R.	116¼
100	M. S. & N. I. R.	91½
300	do	91¾
1100	do b3	92
2100	do	92
500	do s3	92
300	do s10	92
1200	do	92⅛
1000	do s15	92
400	do	92¼
600	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	114½
100	do s3	114½
300	Ill. Cen. R.	120¾
100	do s10	120¾
300	do	121
300	do b3	121
500	do	121⅛
300	do c	121⅛
200	do	121¼
500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	96¼
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	114½
850	T. H. & Alt. P. b30	86
400	do	85½

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

200	Am. Coal Co.	70
300	Erie R. s3	105⅛
200	do	105½
200	do b3	105¼
500	do s5	105⅛
100	Hudson River R. b3	151
200	Harlem R. b3	146¼
200	do	146½
2800	do	146
300	do s3	146
100	Reading R.	116
500	Clev. & Tol. R. b30	115
100	M. So. & N. Ind.	91¾
100	do s10	91¾
200	do s3	91⅞
200	do b3	92
100	Ill. Cen. R.	120¾
100	do	120¾
50	do s3	120¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.	102¾
50	do b3	102¾
100	Chi. & R. I. R.	105⅛
100	do b3	105⅜
50	do	105½

Tuesday, Aug. 11—P. M.

The extreme heat of the weather this forenoon affected business in Wall-street and on the Stock Exchange quite seriously. The prevailing spirit of speculation on the Railway Shares tended to keep up a fair volume of transactions at the morning and afternoon Boards of the Exchange, but failed to elicit any considerable amount of new orders. There was a partial yielding in prices for Cash Stock, and some disposition again shown to put out *short* contracts. But after the breaking up of the afternoon Board, the general market turned, as it did on Monday afternoon, in favor of a steady demand. Government Securities and Gold Coin, and Exchange were all about the same as on Monday. The market for Bills on London for the *Scotia's* mall to-morrow left off at 139 ₩ cent. for first-class signatures.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations. There is a fall of 2 ₩ cent. on Fort Wayne and Chicago shares in consequence of the reduction of the rates of business on the line by the Board of Management. The present temper of the market for Railway property is against all voluntary movements on the part of its administrators to create unremunerative competition with other lines.

	Mon.	Tues.
Gold Coin	126⅛	126⅛
U.S. 6s, 1881	106¼	106½
N. Y. Central	128	128
Erie	105⅝	105½
Erie Preferred	104	104
Hudson	151	152
Pacific Mail	237	237
Harlem	148	147¼
Canton	31¾	31¾
Prairie du Chien	80	81
Treas. Cer., new	99¼	99¼
Terre Haute	59½	58
Harlem Pref	129	129
Mich. Central	115¾	116
Mich. Southern	91⅞	92
Mich. Guarant'd	114½	114½
Illinois Cen	120⅞	120¾
Pittsburgh	96⅞	96
Fort Wayne	77	75¼
Rock Island	106	105⅜
Northwest	33	33
Galena	102¾	102¼
Reading	116⅞	116¼

The earnings of the Hudson River Railroad for July, were as follows:

July, 1863	$190,363
July, 1862	159,768
Increase	$30,594

There were large disbursements from the Sub-Treasury to-day, reducing the balance to the extent of three millions since yesterday. The receipts to-day for the Popular Loan were $824,450, of which $390,950 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $433,500 on subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The market for Money to-day was easy at 5@6 ₩ cent. to the leading Stock Brokers.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, are as follows: Receipts, $1,296,600 98; including for Customs, $192,599 76; payments, $4,252,527 32; balance, $25,137,267 40.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116
America	123
State of New-York	102
Commerce	103¼
Broadway	168
Am. Exchange	108
Hanover	97½
Metropolitan	111
East River	99
Market	100
Continental	98
Marine	150
Imp. and Traders'	108

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s.	107
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs.	102
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con, '76	129
Erie thirds, '83	111½
Erie fourths, '80	108
Erie fifths, '88	107
Buff., N.Y.&E. 1sts, '77	108
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119
Hud. R. conv., '67	105
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	110
Harlem seconds, '64	100
Mich. C., '69 & '72	115
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116
Mich. S. seconds	102½
N. I. R., Gosh. line, '68	101
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108½
Pac. R. guar.	58
Ill. Cen., '75	115½
Al. & T. H. firsts	102
A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	92
Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	86
L. C. & M. L. G. Bds.	44
Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	88
Chi. & N. W. 2ds	62
Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Tol. & Wab. seconds	94½
Mil. & P. du C. firsts	105¼
Chi. & R. I. firsts	106
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106¾
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	84
Clev. & Pitts. 2ds	103
Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	99½
Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	81½
Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (exclusive of Specie) were to the value of $2,184,980, against $3,697,657 same week last year, and $1,587,985 the corresponding week of 1861.

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates as compared with those of the previous week:

	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	
Capital Stock	$11,835,155	$11,835,155	
Loans	34,390,179	34,645,243	Inc. $255,144
Specie	4,187,056	4,112,013	Dec. 75,043
Due from other Banks	2,772,717	2,538,096	Dec. 234,621
Due to other Banks	4,963,499	4,740,391	Dec. 223,108
Deposits	30,799,448	30,513,961	Dec. 286,487
Circulation	2,417,739	2,380,720	Dec. 37,019
U. States legal tender and demand Notes	8,430,762	7,780,640	Dec. 650,122

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Banks.	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$3,910,000	$576,000	$2,900,000	$116,000
North America	3,479,708	556,169	3,420,386	183,822
Farmers & Mech.	5,638,879	845,836	6,787,916	70,720
Commercial	2,027,000	140,000	1,297,000	123,000
Mechanics'	1,930,000	179,290	1,386,000	152,935
N. Liberties	2,063,000	237,000	1,751,000	79,000
Southwark	1,084,934	170,407	1,296,534	14,770
Kensington	1,105,746	112,662	1,112,851	168,140
Penn Township	943,910	132,040	829,806	53,048
Western	1,878,360	214,324	2,027,128	46,240
Man. & Mech.	1,630,000	144,740	1,135,735	283,875
Commerce	753,812	123,187	943,420	23,605
Girard	2,437,134	232,800	1,777,688	80,766
Tradesmen's	953,040	69,385	859,603	66,320
Consolidation	923,541	101,083	562,496	252,075
City	1,172,138	106,219	673,758	219,262
Commonwealth	613,041	76,681	388,740	144,195
Corn Exchange	1,150,000	81,000	837,000	78,000
Union	921,000	50,000	506,000	226,000
Total, Aug. 10	34,645,243	4,112,013	30,513,961	2,380,720
Total, Aug. 3	34,390,179	4,187,056	30,709,448	2,417,739

The Security Fire Insurance Company has declared the usual semi-annual dividend.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Aug. 13	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Glasgow	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Northern Light	Aug. 13	New York	Aspinwall.

European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Scotia*, close on Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

The mails for Europe by the *Bohemian*, *via* Quebec, close on Thursday, at 12¾ P. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

For the South Pacific, etc.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by by the *Northern Light*, close on Thursday, at 10½ A. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsica*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at..................5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A sur-rejoinder by President LINCOLN to Gov. SEYMOUR, is published this morning. He arrives at the same conclusions as in his first letter, and decides that the draft in this State must go on.

A rebel Lieutenant who has recently deserted from LEE's army and came within our lines, brings reports indicating an almost hopeless condition of affairs for the rebel "Confederacy." Great dissatisfaction is said to exist among the North Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi troops, who are anxious to return to their respective States. The North Carolinians are especially clamorous, and declare that once at home, they will throw down their arms and abandon the rebel cause. The troops from the Southwestern States say that there is no use in further resistance, since Vicksburgh and Port Hudson have fallen.

Gov. TOD, of Ohio, left Columbus for Washington, yesterday, to be present at an important meeting to take place in the latter city in a few days. It is understood that grave questions bearing on the present aspect of the rebellion will be discussed.

Advices from Charleston to Friday last, received by way of Fortress Monroe, state that the seige was progressing favorably. There was nothing new of importance to report.

The Washington *Star*, of Monday evening, says: "We are able to assure the public that the military prospect in every quarter is all that can be desired. The information that has reached here during the last forty-eight hours treats almost exclusively of details that cannot prudently be published, but we have no hesitation in saying that at no former period of the war have our military affairs been in so promising a conditon as at present."

A deserter from the rebel army, just arrived at Nashville, reports that Gen. BRAGG has certainly been superceded by Bishop POLK. The Nashville *Union* is inclined to credit the statement that BRAGG has been removed, although it does not think that Gen. POLK succeeds him.

A Cincinnati dispatch announces that Gen. BURNSIDE arrived in Lexington, Ky., on Monday, and that the movement of troops in that direction is very active. Recent rebel movements in East Tennessee probably indicate the direction these troops are to take.

Eighteen refugees from Richmond reported to the Provost-Marshal in Washington on Monday, but as they declined taking the oath, they were sent to the Old Capitol, from whence they will be sent back South. They all claim to be foreigners.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, writing from Vicksburgh, says: "In the late march upon BUCKNER, papers were captured that place JAMES BUCHANAN in the same category with DAVIS and TOOMBS. He had been in correspondence with the conspirators, and pledged to maintain *neutrality* until the inaugural of the new President. In the meantime the traitors hoped to control the army and navy; to monopolize the arms; to so completely paralyze the Administration that the success of the Confederacy would be certain. The North were to be *kept out* until they were ready to recognize Slavery and the Slave-trade."

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *China*, from Liverpool on the 1st, *via* Queenstown on the 2d inst., arrived at this port last evening. A summary of her news was telegraphed from Cape Race, and published on Monday morning.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder HOFFMAN, the case of JOHN HAGAN indicted with PATRICK SHARKEN for robbery in the first degree on the first night of the riots was continued and resulted in a verdict of "guilty." Sentence was postponed until Thursday. RICHARD LYNCH, convicted of assault with intent to commit robbery, was sentenced to the State Prison for 5 years. THEODORE OSTERSTOCK, convicted of riot in Greenwich-street, was sent to the Penitentiary for 3 months. WM. MCCARTHY, convicted of grand larceny from BROOKS' clothing store during the riots was sentenced to the State Prison for 2 years and 2 months. The Grand Jury concluded the business before them and were discharged. They have found during the past week over 100 indictments, mostly cases growing out of the riots. Before being discharged they passed resolutions asking the Court to cause an investigation into the causes of the late riots and the instigators thereof.

The Board of Supervisors held an important session yesterday. The bill of Sheriff LYNCH for official services for the quarter ending June 30, 1863, amounting to $24,836 99, was, by unanimous action, audited at $3,151. This large reduction is for Term fees, which the Board still refuses to allow. A communication was received from the Comptroller, relative to the damages sustained during the riots, and stating that he had been convinced that the County is responsible for the losses, and he therefore presents them to this Board for their action. The claims cover paper enough to fill a bushel basket. The Comptroller renews his request that immediate action be taken to adjust them. The matter was referred to the Special Committee already appointed on that subject, and they were empowered to hire rooms, and employ such clerical aid as they may deem necessary. On suggestion of Supervisor PURDY, it was referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police, to confer with the Commissioners of Police, with a view of fixing a just compensation for the services rendered by the several hundred citizens who were appointed and acted as Special Policemen during the recent riots. The Commissioners of Police having presented bills amounting to about $10,000, for meals furnished the Police force, military and Special Policemen, refugees, &c., during the riots, the Committee on Criminal Courts and Police recommend that the Police Commissioners audit the bills, and report the full amount to this Board, that a suitable appropriation may be made. The recommendation was agreed to. The Board tendered the thanks of the County to ROBERT H. SHANNON, Esq., for his services in organizing the citizens of the County in volunteer military bodies for the protection of life and property during the late riots. The Board refused to authorize the appointment of a Librarian for the Supreme Court; but agreed to the compensation of the stenographers appointed under the law of the last Legislature. The Board adjourned to Tuesday.

Judge Advocate General HOLT decides that any man abroad or at sea, who may be drafted, is not to be regarded as a deserter in the spirit of the law until he is notified of the fact that he has been drafted.

Gen. OSTERHAUS has arrived in St. Louis, notwithstanding Gen. PEMBERTON's statement that he met his dead body going to Vicksburgh, after the battle at Jackson. Gen. TUTTLE has also arrived in St. Louis *en route* to his home in Iowa.

Eight hundred prisoners, from Jackson, Mississippi, arrived at Indianapolis on Aug. 8.

Letters from Gen. SIBLEYS' headquarters, dated July 21, state that it is highly probable the much dreaded Indian Chief "LITTLE CROW" was killed some days since near Hutchinson, McLeod County, in an encounter with some settlers. Certain remarkable physical deformities, which distinguished LITTLE CROW, were also found upon the dead Indian referred to. At the date of the letter which contains this news, Gen. SIBLEY was pushing his forces forward rapidly, expecting to reach the Sioux camp in two days.

An order, naming the officer of the Third regiment Arkansas Volunteers of African descent, is published in the St. Louis papers. First-Lieut. JOHN EUXLEE, Fourth Iowa cavalry, is to be Colonel.

The latest advices from Cairo estimate the number of persons who lost their lives by the burning of the steamer *Ruth*, at twenty-six. The boat belonged to Mrs. CAROLINE PEGRAM, mother of Capt. PEGRAM, who was in command. She was built about six months ago, at a cost of $70,000, but owing to the appreciation of steamboat stock, was valued at $100,000. She was insured in St. Louis and other cities for $70,000.

The steamer *Isaac Newton*, when opposite Athens Rock, on her trip up the Hudson Saturday night, broke her rudder-chain, when she became unmanageable, and drifted ashore, straining her considerably—so much so that it was with great difficulty the passengers could open their stateroom doors. Though all were excited, no accident happened to any on board. Her passengers were taken off by a propeller, and reached Albany Sunday noon.

The Stock Market left off at steady prices yesterday afternoon, although the extreme heat of the weather affected business early in the day. Money easy. Gold and Exchange the same as on Monday.

Breadstuffs were depressed and declining, yesterday. A moderate business was transacted in Fish, Tallow, Whisky, Leather, Whalebone, and most kinds of Provisions, including hog products, which latter were advancing. Cotton was heavy and drooping. Hay was in fair demand. Sugars were more active. Freights were very quiet Other branches of trade presented no really new feature.

The Live Stock markets are scantily supplied in most kinds of animals this week, the falling off in receipts, compared with last week, being 6,500 head. The unusual number of citizens absent at this season tells on the butchers' trade, and materially reduces the demand for live stock, and the reduced supply is nearly equal to the demand, though higher rates obtain for most kinds. Beeves number 3,903 at all the market places, of which 3,053 were sold at Forty-fourth-street, in addition to 330 left over from last week. More than three-fourths of these were sold Monday forenoon, in a lively market, the prevailing rates being 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔., estimated dressed weight, for good cattle, and 11c. for prime, with a small number at 11½c. Very few of the common cattle went below 8c. The advance from last week was fully ½c. on fat cattle, and 1c. on medium droves. The average of all sales was near 9½c., and everything was sold off clean. Sheep and lambs are selling quickly at an advance of 25c.@37c. ℔ head. Receipts 9,695 for the week. Good fat sheep of large size, have been sold for 6c. ℔ ℔., live weight, though few were over 5½c., and they must be good to reach that price. Lambs are worth 7½c.@8½c.—rarely 9c. Stock well sold out and more wanted.... Live Hogs have to go begging. The 7,175 sent in during the past week cannot all be sold even at a decline of nearly 1c. ℔ ℔. The hot weather affects the hog market more unfavorably than any other live stock. Fat corn-fed hogs can scarcely be sold at 4¾c. ℔ ℔., live weight, while 4½c. is the highest figure for still-fed.

Gov. Seymour and the Draft.

Gov. SEYMOUR is not satisfied with President LINCOLN's offer to accept the average quota from the four districts which he had claimed to be overburdened, until a second enrollment can test the accuracy of the first. He returns to the assault with new statistics. Whether his figures are correct or not, or whether they are not reconcilable with a strict correctness of the enrollment, in the lack of all details, we are not able to say. If there is any real reason to suspect error, President LINCOLN will undoubtedly pay it due heed. He has already given the amplest proof of a disposition to exclude every chance of injustice or unfairness in the premises. There will be no trouble about any reasonable adjustment.

The real difficulty lies in Gov. SEYMOUR's spirit and intent. It is perfectly plain that his prime object is *not to rectify the draft, but to prevent it.* If rectification is his real end, why does he not confine himself to a simple setting forth of what he conceives to be the errors in the enrollments or the apportionments? Why does he advance the pretence that the law is unconstitutional? Why, throughout his correspondence, does he take special pains to attach to every mention of conscription some invidious or obnoxious association? Why does he not promptly fall in with the proposition of the President to take from the districts said to be overcharged only the average quotas, until it can be determined by a new enrollment, made under the eye of the Governor's own agents, whether greater numbers are due? The people are not such simpletons as not to understand these things. It is becoming as notorious as the noonday that Gov. SEYMOUR is bent upon defeating the law for the replenishment of the national armies, if he can; and that, since he dares not use direct means, he is making the most of indirect.

It is not for us to scan Gov. SEYMOUR's motives. They are known to himself only. But his position as a party leader is understood by all. A very large proportion of his political supporters are opposed to the war as conducted, and would gladly have it ended on almost any terms. Gov. SEYMOUR, whatever his personal views concerning the war may be, as a politician cannot afford to alienate this powerful support. He works to retain it. It is a recognized necessity with him, and he habitually acts with a reference to it. Though he cannot, without ruin to every future hope, join those of his friends who openly demand a cessation of the war, he can yet keep them satisfied by acting in their interest. Though he cannot come out directly against the war, he can raise issues with the Government that, if successful, will break down the war. Thus, in his letter to the Vallandigham meeting in Albany, three months ago, he said in about so many words, that if the Administration should sanction the action of Gen. BURNSIDE against VALLANDIGHAM, the war should be abandoned. "The action of the Administration," he declared, "will determine in the minds of more than one-half the people of the loyal States, *whether this war is waged to put down rebellion at the South, or destroy free institutions at the North.*" The President of the United States thought differently; but if there was a gun fired after VALLANDIGHAM was packed off to Dixie, it was simply because Gov. SEYMOUR could not prevent it. Just as he then sought to make a fatal issue against the prosecution of the war upon the question of unlicensed speech, just so does he now seek to raise such an issue on the question of the conscription. It was for this he paltered and dallied with the riot as he did; and it is for this that he now is doing his utmost to delay the supply of any more men by the State of New-York to the National armies.

Now we could wish that Gov. SEYMOUR had, at the beginning of his administration, resolutely thrown off all party trammels, and devoted himself with entire singleness of purpose to the great work of saving the republic from the rebellion that threatened its existence. But since he was unable or unwilling to perform that duty, we rejoice that he is so fast committing political suicide. If we are to have purer politics hereafter, there must be a political end of this class of men; and it seems as if some benignant power were sending a judicial blindness upon them to secure this auspicious result. Why let us see. Here we are in the last stage of the rebellion, as every intelligent patriot believes. The great body of the people all through the North are filled with joy at the prospect, and, not only without a murmur, but with absolute cheerfulness, are sending on their appropriate quotas to fill up the army ranks, and give the finishing blow. Gov. SEYMOUR alone of all the Governors, steps in and sets himself against this great last triumphant movement. He practically attempts to prevent the State of New-York from furnishing a solitary new soldier, and to compel the old ones either to ground their arms or to struggle on with half their proper strength. Now it may be true that the people, with their forgiving disposition, might hereafter overlook the past offences of Gov. SEYMOUR, and still accord him some degree of favor. But they must have completely metamorphosed their old nature, if they would ever forget such flagitious conduct as this in the last critical hour. Gov. SEYMOUR may rely upon it that it will not be forgotten. When the magnificent consummation, now promised, is once realized in spite of him, he will find himself loaded down with odium—as helpless as the Titan pinned beneath Pelion on Ossa for making war on heaven. From a fate like that there has never yet, in American history, been a resurrection, and HORATIO SEYMOUR is hardly the man to be the first exception.

For the personal fortunes of Gov. SEYMOUR we feel no concern. Nor do we borrow any solicitude about any effect his seditious course may have upon the national cause. There are plenty of patriotic States to finish up this acursed rebellion, without the slightest help from New-York. There is no danger that a single other State will fail in meeting every necessary demand and every proper call that may be made by the Government. It is a good thing that Gov. SEYMOUR's power stops short at our State limits. The only important matter to be regretted is the dishonor our Governor's conduct is bringing upon the State. It is, indeed, humiliating that New-York, which has borne so proud a part through all the dark days of the struggle, whose treasures have always been the readiest, and whose sword among the very foremost in the service of the old flag, should at the very eleventh hour fall out of line, and lie down muttering and grumbling. It is a spectacle that ought to make the cheek of every son of the State to tingle with shame. It is impossible to excuse it. New-York has been asked to do simply what every other loyal State has been asked to do. While they comply promptly and cheerfully, she quarrels and bolts. This is not because the majority of our people are of a different heart from those of other States. They are as true as any. It all comes from the fact that we have a Governor who thinks more of political ends than of public duties, and who would sooner see disgrace to his State than harm to his party. In our folly, we made the Governor; and there is no alternative but to take the consequences.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.—The announcement is made by the officers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad that that great thoroughfare is opened anew for freight and travel, through its entire length, from Baltimore to Wheeling. Three times since the beginning of the war this road has suffered the ravages of the rebel army, which, each time, broke up its business and inflicted enormous loss. But the injuries perpetrated during the late invasion were heaviest, and apparently designed to be irreparable for many months to come. Every bridge—and there are twelve large ones—in a distance of eighty miles, was destroyed. Over 18,000 new ties were dug up and burned, and hundreds of tons of new and heavy rails burnt, bent, and made unserviceable. Thirty miles of telegraph wire were taken away or destroyed, and most of the supporting poles in the district, occupied or commanded by the rebels, cut down.

The country owes its sympathy to the owners of a property so often and so remorselessly destroyed by rebels, and always so promptly restored and put to service in the cause of the Union. The proverbial energy and matchless executive talent of President GARRETT and Master of Transportation SMITH have again and in an incredibly short time restored to the nation one of its most useful military and commercial agencies. The hope should be universal that it is the last time the property they have so faithfully cared for should be subjected to the violence of the public enemy. The road is a credit to national enterprise; it is now a safe, and always an attractive line of travel to the West.

The President and the Governor.

The high debate between the President of the United States and the Governor of the State of New-York reaches still another point in its progress this morning. President LINCOLN replies to Gov. SEYMOUR's rejoinder to the President's answer to the Governor's first letter. Any farther effort on the part of the Governor would be to run even quibbling into the ground. Any additional argument or expostulation on the part of the President would be to obscure what is already clear as day.

The President makes it very plain that he is determined to have both justice and the draft in New-York. He says that he "will proceed with the draft, at the same time employing infallible means to avoid any great wrong." He therefore directs that the same principle which he had already applied to the four districts with the enrollment in which Gov. SEYMOUR at first found fault, be now applied to the additional two districts in which there is an apparent disparity between the actual population and the military quota. In other words, he reduces the number of men to be drafted from the Second, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Districts to an equality with the number drafted from other districts possessed of a population apparently equal to that in the six districts enumerated. After this is done, new enrollments will be made, and any inequalities will be avoided or rectified—the Governor himself, or his agents, being invited to witness every step in the process. We do not see that it would be possible to hit upon or invent any fairer plan than this.

What object have the President or any of the authorities to deal unjustly in this matter? We know that the anti-draft newspapers have been daily repeating the joke that there was a determination on the part of the Government to get Democrats into the army, and to relieve Republicans as much as possible from the draft; but we were perfectly astonished to see that Gov. SEYMOUR incorporated this dismal bit of fun in his controversial and statistical letters, and repeated it, and returned to it, and harped upon it again and again. He evidently thought it was rather a good thing. But what will the inventors of the knavish joke and its reiterator say now, since Mr. LINCOLN has so expertly turned the laugh upon them by a simple exhibition of his determined honesty of purpose? Why, the draft was carried out and the conscripts marched to the field from six Republican States, before it was even attempted to be enforced in the Democratic City of New-York; and the Government did not even attempt to begin its enforcement here until every means had been exhausted to secure the most absolute fairness in enrollment and drafting. But, whatever quibbling there may be about the matter, the President has put an effective quietus even upon quibbling for the future, by calling upon Gov. SEYMOUR himself to appoint agents to witness and criticise the whole process of the new enrollment.

The Kentucky Election.

Since the election in Kentucky has taken place and the result become known, we have the very singular spectacle of all parties out of the State by turns claiming and repudiating the success. This comes of inattention to the facts of the canvass as developed in the resolutions of conventions that nominated candidates, and in the speeches and letters of candidates themselves. There is no misunderstanding in the State of Kentucky as to the position of the successful candidates, and there should be none abroad. What that position is, we indicated in these columns on the 6th instant, and here more fully repeat and set forth.

1. The Governor elect, Gen. THOMAS E. BRAMLETT, was an "old line Whig" in former days, was an unconditional Union man when the war broke out, and remains so to this day. He is in favor of prosecuting the war "at all hazards and to the last extremity," until the rebellion is put down. He is in favor of Congress voting "all the men and all the money" necessary for this work, and he regards as semi-traitors all men who have unmeasured abuse for their own Government, but never a hard word for the rebels and traitors in arms who have brought the present war and its horrors on the land.

The opponent of Gen. BRAMLETT was CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, who had become so dissatisfied with President LINCOLN's Emancipation policy, and the Confiscation and Conscription acts of Congress, that he wished to array the State of Kentucky against the further prosecution of the war, until the policy of the Government on these subjects should be changed. His motto, and that of his supporters, was "not another man and not another dollar," by Kentucky's voice, for the war, until the Emancipation Proclamation is recalled, and the Confiscation and Conscription acts repealed.

Gen. BRAMLETT professed to be not less opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, the Confiscation act, the enlistment of negro soldiers, and other similar measures of the Administration, than Mr. WICKLIFFE himself. But he drew a distinction between the Administration and the Government, claiming that the former and its policy were transitory, and could be peacefully put aside by the people, in the regular way, at the ballot-box—which he was in favor of doing—but that the very form and substance of our Republican Government, and the privilege of changing rulers and their measures, would be lost unless the rebellion were suppressed. He was in favor, therefore, of first putting down the rebellion, and then bringing back the Government to the proper principles that, in his opinion, had been departed from. This is the sole and the whole difference between the two candidates, and no profit can come to any side by misunderstanding or misrepresenting the facts.

2. Every candidate for Congress that is known to have succeeded, except GREEN CLAY SMITH, was known to have occupied the same ground as Gen. BRAMLETT. Among these are ROBERT MALLORY, WM. WADSWORTH, AARON HARDING, HENRY GRIDER, GEORGE YEAMAN and WM. RANDALL—all, except the last one named, members of the late Congress, and on the record against the Confiscation, the Emancipation and the Conscription measures that were passed. These never recanted, but reasserted, on all occasions, their sentiments of opposition to the policy of the Administration on these points.

JOHN W. MENZIES, member of the late Congress, and holding the views of BRAMLETT and his more successful colleagues, was defeated in the Covington District by GREEN CLAY SMITH, though the same constituency gave BRAMLETT a cordial support and a heavy majority over WICKLIFFE. Gen. SMITH, as we have before remarked, is probably the only member of Congress elected in Kentucky that will prove a thoroughgoing supporter of the Administration—though we anticipate that in its war policy proper it will be sustained by the whole Kentucky delegation.

The errors in the Eastern States in regard to the facts and significance of the Kentucky election have arisen doubtlessly from the attempt of WICKLIFFE and his supporters to appropriate the name of the "Democratic" party in the late canvass, and to create odium against BRAMLETT and the rest of the Union candidates by denominating them "Administration" and "Abolition" candidates,—whereas the fact is that JAMES GUTHRIE, the head and front of the Democratic party in Kentucky, if not in the West, was one of the Union State Central Committee that put BRAMLETT in the field, when JOSHUA F. BELL, the regular nominee, declined the race. Democratic as well as Republican editors, not knowing these facts, have accepted the epithets of "Administration" and "Abolition" as truly characterizing the successful party in Kentucky, and hence the mutual surprise (and in some respects, disgust,) of the respective partisans when the real facts. become known. The sum of the case is about this: The Administration has little to expect of political fellowship from the new Government in Kentucky—the rebels, *still less.*

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—As the Confederacy collapses, so collapses the great Confederate fifteen million European loan. To ignorant and thoughtless men, the fortunes of the rebellion looked bright when the loan was first launched upon the market, and it sailed forth gaily and with well filled sails. It soon, however, began to reel and plunge under the influence of the stormy breezes from the West, and latterly it has plunged downward till it reached 20 discount. Even this fall is not at all in proportion to the fall in the rebel prospects, and it will not be until the value of the great loan is quoted on the bourses of Europe at zero, that the proper figure will be reached.

At latest advices, the British agents and puffers of the loan were struggling to keep it up—not by exciting hopes for rebel success in the South, but alas! by expectations of aid to the rebellion from the riot in New-York. This was to roll back the accumulating tides of our military success; this was the one bright spot in the dark and gloomy prospects of the Confederacy and the Confederate loan. So argues Mr. JAMES SPENCE, the financial agent of the Confederacy in England. We suppose that even this hope must leave him and the bondholders, when he and they learn that nearly all the rioters are in or on their way to the penitentiary.

CONFEDERATE CRUELTY—The Confederates have proved in a thousand ways their hostility to the Constitution of the United States and their contempt for the principles on which it is based. But the latest and most characteristic instance of their disregard of principles they were once bound to observe, has just been witnessed in Mobile, in the administration of "cruel and unusual punishment" on a poor clerk in a clothing store. This clerk sold to a paroled Vicksburgh prisoner a shirt, and preferred to take in payment $2 50 in "greenbacks" to $25 in Confederate money! The story getting to the ears of the Provost-Marshal, the offending clerk was incontinently hauled up and sentenced to be sent (at Confederate expense, of course,) "to the North," *i. e.*, to the United States! This inhuman decree was immediately set in execution; and the rebel newspapers are triumphing over the result, in shocking glee, and saying, "Served him right." The mercantile martyr, we are happy to believe, is doing as well as could be expected.

THE FRENCH RÔLE.—The London *Times*, in discoursing of the French invasion of Mexico, says that the pervading idea in France is, "that wherever on the wide earth anything is to be amended or regulated, any wrong redressed, any oppression overthrown, any antiquated institution abolished, and succeeded by all that is clear and logical, there the bayonets of France are to glitter." If the bayonets of France wish to be kept busy in doing all these nice and logical things, we think there is plenty of occasion and opportunity for their active use in France itself. It is work directly the opposite of all this that French bayonets are employed upon in Mexico. And when the rebel sympathizers in Europe urge the Emperor to use his bayonets in sustaining the Southern Confederacy, they must be well aware that in that case the bayonets would be put to no such employment as redressing wrong, overthrowing oppression, abolishing antiquated institutions, or establishing lucidity and logic.

EXILES IN A QUANDARY.—A new and perplexing question is about to arise and add to the embarrassments of the Government. All the secession exiles sent away South from St. Louis and other loyal places, were ordered not to put themselves again within the Union lines during the war, under penalty of being dealt with as traitors. But the "Union lines" do not remain where they were when the exiles were sent over, but are continually advancing, and now include again many of the exiles that lately supposed themselves safely in Dixie—having gone away down into the Cotton States on the Gulf. The question arises, is the decree of banishment canceled by the advance of the Union arms? Are the exiles at liberty when placed again within the Union lines by the voluntary act of the Government? Or must they run away, so as to keep themselves banished?

THE ARMIES—WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

An Apology—Our Military Situation—Progress of the Anaconda—The Ribs of the Tiger Broken—What is to be Done?—Rome—Atlanta—Montgomery—Final March on Richmond.

THE BEECHES, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

"A Frenchman" has a right to an apology, and he shall have it. I used rude figures of speech toward the Gaul, but my meaning was right. I meant to say—what is historically true—that the French love of pleasure on one hand, and of war on the other, remained what they always were, and that, impelled by these passions, the invasion of Mexico was in reality a conquest for purposes of ambition. I hope that "A Frenchman" and myself will continue on the same common platform, in support of the only Government on earth which has either the desire or the power to maintain the common rights and common freedom which should belong to all mankind.

The writer signed "Miles"—who seems to be familiar with the War Department—has given several good reasons why the war has not progressed faster; but, as is quite natural with a professional man, has stated them with much leniency toward our military gentlemen. In his opinion, the politicians are answerable for much intermeddling with what is none of their business. I believe it, and we have had a dozen or two Generals who were no better for being politicians. But, on the other hand, we have had not a few military Generals who seem to have had very small knowledge of the country or its people. Who was it that begun the war on the theory that we needed no cavalry?

Who planned the Peninsula campaign? Who were the authors of blunders at Yorktown—at Antietam—at Chancellorsville—at Bull Run? I need not multiply examples. These were not the blunders of the Administration, but of what many deem the best officers of the army. We have lacked military genius, and, what is worse, a knowledge of the localities, geography and resources of the country. But I am not about to set up as a military critic. That may be left to the Jominis, Vaubans and Napiers of other generations. The thing in hand is to *redouble our blows on the foe.* Not a day or an hour is to be lost. Never was the time so favorable for a speedy and final blow. One of our awful blunders heretofore was to *allow the enemy to recuperate* before we thrust the next blow. Let it not be the case now. Let the conscription go on, and if it does not give men enough, go on with the next class. What is now the "situation?" The truth is, it is more favorable—thus "Miles" has stated; but, it is also true that there is very much to be done. The position of the rebels, just now, is that of having lost *two-thirds their territory*, and all their power of recruiting new armies. The conscription of DAVIS will not give over 70,400 men, and probably not over 50,000. The men *are not there*, and, worse yet, have not the heart to go. DAVIS calls, like Glendower, upon the spirits of the vasty deep; but will they come? Notice some facts of their condition: First, as I said, they have lost two-thirds of their territory; for trans-Mississippi rebeldom must be counted out. It has few troops, and its resources cannot be sent in any quantity across the Mississippi. The rebels have a nice plan of running down batteries with squads of men on the shore and interrupting navigation. This is all moonshine. We command the only bluffs on the Mississippi, and, on the lowlands, it cannot be done. Beside this, we have now cavalry and gunboats enough to clear out the whole country. The guerrilla plan will only work when there are strong armies to support them.

Secondly—There is a broad and inevitable conviction among tens of thousands of the rebel men, that *their cause is gone.* You see this in all the rebel papers; you see it in the desertion and scattering of PEMBERTON's army; you see it in the thousands who are taking the oath of allegiance. In fine, it is evident in all their proceedings. *Thirdly*—The prestige and influence of all their leading Generals is gone. Stonewall JACKSON, JOHNSTON, LEE, BRAGG, PEMBERTON and PRICE were all pronounced great Generals, esteemed and admired by the rebels. How is it now? JACKSON is dead, PRICE has resigned, PEMBERTON is a prisoner, JOHNSTON, LEE and BRAGG are defeated, and there is not a General in whom the Confederates have any real confidence. The greater part of their strength and all their prestige is gone. We see then that, politically and morally, as well as in the field, the rebels have rapidly lost ground—no longer presenting the same bold and audacious front, but broken and humbled. What, then, is now to be done? A great deal is to be done, and upon the manner of doing it, vast events depend. I agree perfectly with "Miles," that if we do not *follow up* our successes with heavy and rapid blows, we shall have the same work to do over again. *Now* is the time to strike the most effective blows, and if struck, they will be final. Here let me say that, whether right or not, it is the *anaconda* which has done all we have done. The Army of the Potomac has fought ten or fifteen battles—some half dozen on a prodigious scale; and where is the Army of the Potomac? Just where it was! We have gained battles in the West, but most of them defensive battles; but in the meantime, the anaconda has coiled itself round the body of the tiger, till bone after bone cracks and breaks, and the beast howls and writhes in the agony of suffering. Take up the map now and look where we were and where we are. The head of the anaconda was on the Potomac near Washington, and there it remains, while the body passed along the Ohio, and by the Missouri, and through the frontier of Texas, along the shores of the mighty ocean, to the beginning. Now mark how the body moved; the head remained on the Potomac, but the body was compressed till bone after bone of the beast broke. The body was shrunk up till the creature now breathes hoarsely and its blood runs cold. Where is the anaconda now? Take up your map and dividers and follow me. It will be a lesson in geography. The lines of *compression* are as follows:

From Harper's Ferry to Warrenton 50 miles.
From Point Pleasant to Gauly Bridge 100 miles.
From Louisville to Winchester (Tenn.) 180 miles.
From Paduca to Corinth (Miss.) 250 miles.
From Cairo to Vicksburgh 550 miles.
From Santa Fé to Fort Gibson 800 miles.

From Balize to Vicksburgh 460 miles.
From Key West to Pensacola 600 miles.
From Cape Lookout to Newbern 60 miles.

This shows the *compression* of the anaconda exactly. The whole present diameter of the rebel States, from Jackson to Charleston, is 550 miles, or just the distance from Cairo to Vicksburgh. This gives us a realizing idea of what has been done. Now you will observe that his *compression* is exactly *opposite to the beginning* of the movement. Bull Run failed, but Donelson and Vicksburgh were successes. *The line of compression* from New-Mexico to Vicksburgh is *double the whole breadth of the Confederacy from Vicksburgh east.* I have stated the facts in this simple way that any one can see it on the map. The great point in this mode of proceeding is that, in this way, *we retain permanently what we get*; and if we did not that, we should do nothing. Now what *is to be done* is just a corollary from these facts. Let the anaconda move just as he has done, from the West to the East. An Autumn campaign, well conducted, ought to end the war. But what I am afraid of is that an effort will be made to divert the movement from its natural and proper course, and then we should have half the work to do over again. We all concede that to destroy the enemy's armies, his military strength is the object. If you know that MEADE could march right out and checking LEE's army, it would be a very easy simple affair. But you don't know that, and you have failed in a half-dozen attempts. The Bull Run theory has not succeeded. But you can succeed with absolute certainty within four months. Why not do it? What says the enemy? He is sometimes right. He says if you do drive back LEE and take Richmond, it is not final. You have not reached the *heart* of the country. What does that mean? Where is the *heart* of the country? Why it is just where the supplies and munitions of the army are—where it is to be refitted and resupplied with arms, ammunition and food. If you destroy these, you destroy the army. Where are these? They are at Rome, (Ga.,) Atlanta, Columbus, Montgomery, Goldsborough, and other places, which they deem safe. Now the armies of ROSECRANS and GRANT should be strengthened, and they should commence their march immediately on the uplands of Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, along the southern base of the Cumberland and Alleghany Mountains, taking, in succession, each of these places, where are foundries, depots and clothing establishments: thus marching, with an immense cavalry corps, which is essential, they would conquer, in fact, as they marched, sweeping away guerrillas, and they would, long before cold weather, drive the last rebel horde on to the shores of James River, and surrounding them by united armies of veterans, would at one blow destroy the army, the Congress and the Confederacy. This campaign, which need not occupy over two months, would be as certain of success as GRANT's operations before Vicksburgh. GRANT, or more properly GRANT and ROSECRANS, moving in separate columns, would do it, for no great battle would be fought. In the meantime, Charleston should be taken, and Wilmington follow. Mobile is a mere appendage to the Mississippi, and will fall when the army advances. The great point is to keep up a *continual compression*, which narrows the rebel operations and breaks the bones of resistance.

And now let the conscripts which have already began to join the army, be hastened on, till the strength of MEADE and GRANT, ROSECRANS and BANKS, is made irresistible. Let the iron ships be built, and the world behold, on land and ocean, the mighty strength of the Great Republic. Then we shall hear no more of Mexican invasions or English interference. The Great Bear in the North and the Eagle in the West will silence all complaints, and teach the world good manners if they cannot teach it justice.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The Secession Press and the National Victories—The New-York Riots Magnified—The Emperor's Mexican Policy—The Polish Question—Subsidence of the War Panic, &c., &c.

PARIS, Friday, July 31, 1863.

The secession press at Paris accept at last, but with a bad grace, the successes of the National arms. They try to obscure them as much as possible with the New-York riot, and all urge, with the London *Times*, that the successes in the Mississippi Valley are fully counterbalanced by the blow struck at the national power in the streets of New-York! But some allowance must be made for this shallow reasoning in the fact that they did not expect such a sudden and rapid crumbling in of the slave power; on the contrary, they were expecting just such a crumbling in on the other side, for it was well known here that the train had been lain to bring about a series of national disasters, which would have been as near final as possible. While LEE took Philadelphia, the Wood party were to take New-York, and Mr. ROEBUCK was to secure a recognition. But the plan, like HOOKER's at Chancellorsville, was too grand and complicated, and having failed in one of its parts failed in all the rest. We can see that the blow has been terrible, as well to the foreign Governments as to the individual sympathizers with the rebellion, and we can afford, therefore, not to begrudge them the bit of consolation they manage to squeeze out of the New-York riot.

Thus far we have no indications as to what effect the opening of the Mississippi will exert upon the Emperor's Mexican policy. It is said, indeed, but this I imagine is pure conjecture, that instructions have been sent to Gen. FOREY, modifying in certain particulars the general instructions under which he was acting. The Government papers are filled with accounts of the friendly reception given everywhere in Mexico to the French and their policy, and of the efficient coöperation of the Mexican allied troops, thus looking as if the Government was still clinging to the doctrine that they have gone to Mexico as friends and civilizers. Yet the flags taken from the Mexicans in battle are suspended in the Invalides by the side of those taken at Wagram and Austerlitz, and the words "Puebla" and "Mexico," are inscribed on the monuments which commemorate the nation's victories and conquests.

The alarm about a war with Russia is not so general as a week ago. This change of opinion is due to various causes. In the first place, it is evident to every one that the reply of Russia was based upon the supposition that an alliance between the three Powers was impossible, and that she would have made a much acceptable reply if she had known what she now knows of the sentiments especially of Austria. Thus, while it is believed that NAPOLEON dare not go to war alone, for fear of a European coalition, it is also believed that Russia will not think of fighting the three Powers, and that she will finally recede from the position she now occupies. Nevertheless, Russia sees how difficult it is for France to drag England into the affair, and she knows that Austria will lose her influence and position in Germany, if she favors in the most insignificant way the designs of NAPOLEON. In these two circumstances she may find a reason for still standing upon the position she assumed in replying to the Six Points. Another reason why the public mind is a little easier on the question of war is the light which is being thrown on it by the very able discussions of the Press. M. EMILE DE GIRARDIN takes the ground that it is wrong to push a war with Russia under the circumstances, and that France, especially, has no right to pronounce the conduct of Russia a sufficient excuse for war. The French Government, says the able Editor of the *Presse*, is doing at Rome exactly what the Russian Government is doing at Warsaw—it is forcing upon the people a government obnoxious to them. So that France cannot do for the people of Warsaw what she refuses to do for the people of Rome, especially as the first will bring a great war and ruinous expenses, while the latter will bring no war and a reduction of expenses. The argument is without reply.

As regards the state of the negociation, the three powers are concocting in common a reply to Russia's refusal, which it is hoped will be accepted at last by that power. This reply, while re-affirming the necessity of accepting the Six Points, will enlighten Prince GORTSCHAKOFF on some of the errors contained in his dispatch. If the Six Points are again refused, of course there will be a diplomatic rupture, and then, although a war may still be averted, it will be almost impossible to avoid hostilities.

In the army it is said they are preparing for a grand spring campaign, but no one seems to know whether it is to Mexico or to Poland. This I mean is the talk among certain regiments now stationed at Paris. MALAKOFF.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND

A Visit to Gen. Rosecrans' Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WINCHESTER, TENN., Tuesday, Aug. 4, 1863.

One hundred miles south from Nashville the National lines now reach—even into Alabama. To this point, Winchester, which I have just reached, trains run regularly every day. It is a very interesting thing to observe the effects of war upon a country, and I was especially interested in noting them upon a State which, like Tennessee, has so important a part to play in the future.

The region south of Nashville is a beautiful country—a land of oak-covered hills and running streams, and valleys green with vast fields of Indian corn. For a great portion of the way there is no trace of war; the scene is the most peaceful and fertile. You pass long meadows of indifferent grass, then perhaps a neglected cornfield, which, in ordinary times, you would have merely noticed as an evidence of the idleness of the population; then a clover patch, a graceful, rolling hill, with oak, beech, and chestnut covering it; a wide stretch of green corn, a dashing turbid stream, a field of weeds—again corn or clover, and so on in picturesque succession for mile after mile. You seldom see wheat, though there is no doubt much of it in neighboring districts, and only here and there a cotton plantation. (I counted but five for a hundred miles.) For all that appears, you might be traveling in Southern Indiana.

The only growth unusual is a low tree, with broad tropical leaves, and a bright, red fruit of a cucumber shape—the "wild cucumber tree." The bridges alone remind one at first that he is within military lines, and in an enemy's country; the brown tents on the nearest slope, the stockade fort, the sentinel, the figures in National blue lolling about, tell us that we are on one of the great links of military communication. A few of the villages show very clearly the grim features of war. Lavergne, which must have been a pleasant little rural hamlet, has mostly disappeared—one house alone being left; some of the towns show deserted stores or houses with the clap-boards gone, or here and there a melancholy brick chimney where rafters and beams have been carried off. One little place beyond Tullahoma—Estell Springs—has a peculiarly plucked and plundered look. Some of the towns—such as Murfreesboro—are stripped of the beautiful grove which were once their glory, in order to give free sweep to the artillery. Now and then the high brick walls and chimneys of some storehouse or factory, burnt, probably, by the enemy themselves, rise gloomily from a village street.

Yet, on the whole, the evidences of desolation and plunder are surprisingly little; they may be more plentiful near the pikes, yet near the railway gardens are untouched, peaches hang in bushels from orchards, and that highest test of a soldier's forbearance—*rail fences*—are whole and sound as in their first estate. So far as damage from war is concerned, this part of Tennessee could recover in a single season and have a surplus for the future. In fact, the money brought in and freely expended by ROSECRANS' immense army must more than pay off the losses from fire and the thieveries of the marauders.

As you advance, you discern more and more the evidences of the vast military power accumulated here. Camps on every hillside, brown and brawny soldiers swarming at every station, groves filled with thousands and thousands of horses, mules and wagons; soldiers everywhere, bathing in the streams, riding over the distant hills, lying under the shade, crowding the trains, eating, drinking and reading newspapers; by every village the red line of earthworks and the stockade forts. In Murfreesboro you seem to have entered a town of boxes, bales and bags, heaped up and scattered about without number or order, and beyond all measurement or calculation. An army of teams is dragging them away, and stalwart contrabands are lifting and arranging them under the broiling sun.

Murfreesboro is said to be the strongest national fortress on this continent. The only indications of it to the civilian are heaps of red earth on every hill in the vicinity, with long ditches, stockades and mounds crossing the railroads. But, even to the uninstructed eye, heaps of earth and sand with black objects protruding from them have come to have a much more threatening look than the most ponderous piles of stones and masonry. Gen. ROSECRANS evidently means to keep what he possesses, and he has already laid a hand on Tennessee, whose imprint several centuries will not wear away. Tullahoma gives a like scene of pleasant cottages, country stores and crowds and throngs of soldiers, horses, mules and wagons without number. Winchester is still prettier, in the midst of a beautiful rolling country, with oak and beech groves, and a few miles beyond, the heavy low line of the Cumberland Mountains, the rich shadows filling its deep gaps lined with green forest. Soldiers' camps in Summer are by no means romantic or interesting things; villages of arbors, covered with brown branches, dirty, hot and sweltering, with tin cups, newspapers, blankets and equipments lying about in confusion; long lines of horses and mules, kicking and fly-bitten, the men sauntering under trees or about the stations in flannel shirts and trowsers. Every one who could was reading newspapers, and all were orderly and well-behaved. They looked wonderfully well and vigorous; in fact, I believe this army is now the healthiest of the great armies. The great want of every camp is good reading matter. The "Christian Commission" are doing a grand work in the Western armies, and have been the means of producing a deep religious influence, but it has often occurred to me that their reading was of too childish a nature, too Sundayschoolish for the camp. The best thing for the soldiers would be some publication—newspaper or other—with the army news, and then a great deal of moral and religious instruction connected with it. To this might be added practical directions for the soldier about securing his pension, if wounded, or about leaving his pay to his friends. Such an army gazette might accomplish a world of good in our idle camps. And camps must be idle in such weather as this. If any of our impatient Northern strategists could be at Winchester to-day, and take a short walk, with no more burden than a straw hat and linen coat, under this sun, he would be convinced that there was very good reason for "quiet on the Cumberland." It is such a sun as we never know at the North, burning, blazing, wilting; the thermometer from 95° to 100° and no air stirring. Fancy what a march must be in this weather with a musket, cartridge-box, blanket and knapsack! The great obstacle in this army, as in all our armies, to movement, is the amount of transportation. The Army of the Cumberland has had thirteen wagons to a regiment, or some 150 miles of trains. This is partly owing to the army rations being about 25 per cent. more than is needed for food, and partly to the *great amount carried by officers*. An army wagon has been known to carry a heavy cast-iron stove for the officers use, and it always takes a medley of all sorts of articles. Nothing will ever give us rapid marches and efficient movements but a reduction of transportation. The men in this climate have already abandoned their knapsacks. The officers ought to be equally cut down in their comforts and luxuries.

The only great and brilliant piece of strategy yet performed on the Union side, it should be remembered, (GRANT's famous march to Jackson and Vicksburgh,) was made utterly without transportation—even the Commander-in-Chief, it is said, carrying only a tooth-brush. We hope yet for a lightening of the luxuries of our officers, and a greater use of the "army's legs," as Gen. HALLECK calls it. C. L. B.

Extensive Fire in Canal-street.

$40,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY BURNED UP—THREE MEN BADLY INJURED.

Officers BOYLE and JOHNSON, of the Sixth Precinct, discovered a fire, about 10 o'clock last night, issuing from the third story of building No. 257 Canal-street, owned by Messrs. NEIDIG, DECKER & Co., and occupied by them as a furniture and bedding warehouse. The building and contents were entirely destroyed. Their loss on stock is estimated at $25,000, and on the building at $12,000. Insured for $43,000 in the St. Mark's, St. Nicholas, Bowery, Hamilton, Brooklyn, Williamsburgh City, Relief and Liverpool and London Insurances. Building No. 255 is occupied by the same firm, the stock contained therein being badly mamaged by water. The flames spread to the upper portion of building No. 259, occupied in the upper part by Messrs. COVEL, WESTON & SCHLICHTING, wood moulders. The lower portion of the building is occupied by HUTCHINGS & WICKERSHAM, ornamental iron-workers. Their damage is not ascertained. The building is owned by Mr. LYONS, gunsmith, on Broadway, and is damaged about $2,000. Up to the time of going to press the fire had not been extinguished. Adjoining building No. 259 is the Devlin building, in which are stored $300,000 worth of Government property. This building was saved only by the untiring exertions of the firemen. Officer DWYER, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Mr. JACOB STARRECK, of Patrol Insurance No. 2, were very severely injured by the dummy from the third story falling upon them. Mr. STARRECK had his ribs crushed in, and was injured near the spine. Both parties were taken to the hospital. A member of Engine Company No. 29 was knocked down and run over by Engine No. 34, in Greene-street near Prince. The machine passed over his breast, breaking his collar-bone and inflicting other injuries. He was taken to Dr. TURNER's, on the corner of Prince and Spring streets, by Assistant Fire Marshal BAKER and other firemen, and afterwards to the Station-house.

The Western Visitors in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Several delegates reperesenting the Boards of Trade of the Western cities, who have recently visited Portland, paid a visit to-day, by special invitation, to the Rooms of the Boston Board of Trade, where they were welcomed by the President, JNO. G. CONVERSE, Esq. Speeches were made by Lieut.-Gov. MAY, of Michigan, Messrs. HANCOCK and FAIRBANKS, of Chicago, HADLEY, of Milwaukee, Mayor LINCOLN and others.

Death of Thomas T. Russell, of the Eighty-second New-York.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

THOS. T. RUSSELL, of Company K, Eighty-second New-York Volunteers, of Brooklyn, died suddenly with sun-stroke to-day. His friends will communicate immediately with Capt. J. S. STUPLE, No. 36 East Pratt-street, Baltimore.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The following is the weekly report of the condition of the Banks in this city:

Capital Stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	71,997,500
Specie	7,798,276
Due from other banks	10,135,180
Due to other banks	12,824,673
Deposits	28,247,266
Circulation	7,440,212

The National Finances.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The subscription agent reports the sale of $620,000 Five-twenties by the various agents.

Movements of Gen. Sickles.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Maj.-Gen. SICKLES and Staff arrived this evening.

THE CHARGES AGAINST COL. DEFOREST.—The charges against Col. DEFOREST, of the Fifth regiment, Harris cavalry, are for defrauding the Government of upward of sixty thousand dollars, which, it is alleged, he did by false bills of articles which were never purchased for his regiment. The Colonel is now in this City under arrest and will soon be tried, the Government having turned him over to the care of the United States District-Attorney.

RESERVE MILITIA.—The first regiment of Col. HALL's brigade is now being organized at the Jefferson Market drill-room. This regiment will not be called upon to do duty out of the State, the object of its formation being local and for State defence only, under command of Gov. SEYMOUR. Recruits are received daily at the above headquarters, between 11 A. M. M. and 5 P. M.

MISSING.—Yesterday afternoon Mrs. BRIDGET MURPHY, of No. 6 Marion-street, seventy years of age, left her home and has not since been heard of. Her family are in great distress in consequence, and any information in regard to her, left at the Police Headquarters or at the above number, will be gratefully received by her friends. Mrs. MURPHY had on, when she left, a calico dress, red shawl and white linen cap.

DEATH OF EDMUND B. PEET.—This gentleman for the last twenty-eight years valuably connected with the Deaf and Dumb Institution of this City as Steward, died on Monday. His death creates a vacancy in the institution which it will be difficult to fill.

Arrivals in the City.

Rear Admiral David G. Farragut and wife, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hartford*, will remain at the Metropolitan Hotel during his sojourn in this City.

Lieut. J. C. Watson and Surgeon J. M. Foltz, of the U. S. sloop-of-war *Hartford*; Col. Dan. Dexter, Rhode Island, and C. H. Harkness, Philadelphia, are also stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Haile, New-Hampshire; Senator Pomeroy, Kansas; Hon. J. R. Barrett, Member of Congress from St. Louis; Col. Taylor, Kentucky; L. C. Woodruff, Buffalo; and Dr. R. H. Gardner, Nashville, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

E. B. Latch and Jas. Walker, U. S. Navy; A. H. DeHaven, Philadelphia; J. D. Lewis, Newbern, N. C., and Henry W. Gardner, St. Johns, N. B., are at the Astor House.

Maj.-Gen. Frank P. Blair and Staff, left the Metropolitan Hotel for Washington City yesterday evening.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Dr. B. C Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm-oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only raliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Grover & Baker's
First Premium
SEWING-MACHINES,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Sewing-machines to Rent,
And for Sale—New.
V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Defiance Fire and Burglar Proof Safes—Also, sideboard and parlor safes for silver plate, &c., at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place.
ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED.

GOODLIFFE—ODDIE.—On Monday, Aug. 10, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., EDWARD T. GOODLIFFE and CLARA, youngest daughter of Walter M. Oddie. No cards.

LINDSAY—JACK.—On Monday, July 20, in Glasgow, Scotland, DAVID ALEXANDER LINDSAY, of this City, and EMMA, only daughter of the late William Jack, Esq., Alyth, Perthshire, Scotland. No cards.

DIED.

ALVORD.—Suddenly, at Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, Aug. 10, MAHALA MANUEL, wife of Edmund Alvord, daughter of Joseph Manuel, in the 48th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, Aug 12, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Mr. W. G. Tripp, Bergen Wood Avenue, near Five Corners, Hudson City, N. J.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

BRUFF.—On the morning of the 12th inst., of apoplexy, HANNAH F. BRUFF, in the 63d year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, Aug. 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 102 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BRUMLEY.—In Sag Harbor, on Friday morning, Aug. 7, ELIZA PACKER BRUMLEY, relict of the late Capt. Reuben Brumley, of this City, and last surviving descendant of Dr. Nathaniel Gardiner and Eliza Packer Dering, of East Hampton, L. I., in the 76th year of her age.

BOARDMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 11, Mrs. MARY BOARDMAN, widow the late John Boardman, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 60 2d-av., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

CARROLL.—In Hastings-upon-Hudson, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Edward C. West, SARAH, widow of Matthew Carroll, aged 82 years.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

CUDLIPP.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, of pleurisy, JOSEPH CUDLIPP, aged 62 years and 14 days.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 76th-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

DIVINE.—In Sacramento, Cal., on Dec. 5, 1862, of inflammatory dropsy, JOHN DIVINE, native of Farmhill, County Tyrone, Ireland, late of New-York City, aged 33 years.

☞ Irish papers please copy.

EDWARDS.—On Monday evening, Aug. 10, CHARLES SAMUEL, infant son of David and Mary E. Edwards, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, Madison-st., third house east of Bedford-av., Brooklyn, on this day, (Wednesday,) Aug. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.

FAGAN.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, MARY FRANCES, infant daughter of James P. and Catherine A. Fagan, aged 8 months.

FAWPELL.—Accidently shot in Virginia, on Friday, 7th inst., while in the discharge of his duty, PETER B. FAWPELL, Assistant to the Provost-Marshal, in the 31st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, corner Bedford and Morton sts., at 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday, Aug. 12. Remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

GEDDIS.—On Monday, Aug. 10, ANNIE GEDDIS.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 7 Ludlow-place, (Houston-st.,) on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

HUNT.—On Thursday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM ISAAC, son of William H. and Eliza T. Hunt, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral from No. 631 4th-st., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

IRVING.—In Newport, R. I., on Monday, evening, Aug. 10, LESLIE, infant son of Leslie Irving, of this City, aged 14 months.

KENT.—In Oyster Bay, L. I., on Monday, Aug. 10, AUGUSTA E., wife of James E. Kent, and daughter of Daniel T. and Margaret Youngs, aged 23 years.

Particulars of funeral hereafter.

LINK.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, FREDERICK DAVID LINK, son of Charles W. and Mary Link, aged 8 months and 21 days.

The funeral services will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 504 Hudson-st.

LYDDON.—At his residence, No. 151 Jay-st., Brooklyn, JOHN LYDDON, aged 31 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M.

LOVETT.—On Monday, Aug. 10, of consumption, MARTHA M., wife of George H. Lovett, aged 34 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 141 West 37th st., on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at 10 o'clock.

MANUEL.—On Wednesday, Aug. 5, of paralysis, MARY, wife of Joseph Manuel, in the 78th year of her age.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

McKEE.—At his aesidence, in the City of Newark, on Monday, Aug. 10, Rev. JOSEPH McKEE, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will take place on Thursday next, the 13th inst., at 4½ o'clock, from the North Dutch Church, near No. 115 Broad-st., in the former place. His former and late pupils, and friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

McINTYRE.—On Sunday, Aug. 9, from injuries received during the late riot, Officer PETER McINTYRE, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, aged 43 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Police Headquarters, Mulberry-st., near Bleecker-st., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9 o'clock precisely.

MERRIAM.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GERTRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

PARR.—On Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, JOHN PARR, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 311 West 24th-st., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PEET.—In this City, at the Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, EDMUND B. PEET, in the 49th year of his age.

The deceased had held the office of Steward of the Institution for the period of 28 years. The funeral services will be held in the Chapel of the Institution on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at 5½ o'clock P. M. The 4:10 o'clock way train, Hudson River Railroad, stopping at 152d-st., will accommodate those desiring to attend. The members of the Board of Directors, and the friends of his uncle, Dr. H. P. Peet, are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Berkshire County, Mass., for interment.

TASSIE.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 11, ELIZABETH F., daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Tassie, in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, William Ballantine, No. 82 Tillary-st., on Thursday, Aug. 13, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

THOMAS.—Of meningetis, in Hudson City, N. J., on Monday, Aug 10, MARGARET E. A. THOMAS, daughter of Effie and the late William Thomas, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her uncle, Dr. J. M. Cornelison, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 12, at 5 o'clock, without further invitation.

WATERMAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 11, after a lingering and painful decline, SUSAN, daughter of the late Frederick Frelinghuysen, wife of William D. Waterman.

The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday, Aug. 14, from the residence of the family, No. 60 Morton-st., whence the remains will be taken for interment to the family burial ground, in Somerset County, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., are notified to meet at their Lodge Rooms, this day, at 1½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, WILLIAM WENZ.
JAMES S. STITT, Secretary. W. P. BYRON, M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILKIE COLLINS' NEW BOOK!
SIGHTS A-FOOT!
SIGHTS A-FOOT
BY WILKIE COLLINS.
A second edition of this great book by Wilkie Collins, is published and for sale this day by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere, complete in one large octavo volume, price Fifty Cents a copy. It is published and for sale by
T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Copies sent everywhere free of postage on receipt of price.

THREE TAKING NEW SONGS.
JUST PUBLISHED BY
ROOT & CADY.
NEW SONGS
BABYLON IS FALLEN. HENRY C. WORK. Price 25 cents.
This is the sequel to Mr. Work's "Kingdom Coming," and is we think, destined to become equally popular.
NEW SONGS
ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, MOTHER. GEO. F. ROOT. 25 cents.
This is in the style of Mr. Root's "Vacant Chair," which is having a great success, and is not unworthy of the author of the "Battle Cry of Freedom," the great patriotic song of the day.
NEW SONGS
DAISY DEANE. MURRAY. 25 cents.
This is by a soldier, unknown as an author, but is a love song as fresh and sweet as "the meadow where violets were blowing," in which he first met Daisy Deane.
For sale at all the Music Stores, or may be obtained by inclosing marked price to ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW
the kind of clothes to wear, read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE,
a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots throughout the country, at E. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

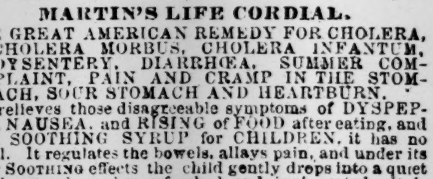
THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 425.—Aug. 11, 1863.
4, 19, 9, 74, 49, 73, 66, 51, 50, 29, 39, 41, 46, 56.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 426.—Aug. 11, 1863.
10, 65, 21, 64, 27, 4, 38, 20, 1, 53, 60, 78, 69.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

WE HAVE OPENED OUR ESTABLISHMENT
FOR RETAILING
MECHANICS' TOOLS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
LOCKSMITHS' and
BELL-HANGERS' MATERIALS,
MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES,
CABINET TRIMMINGS,
CUTLERY
PATTERSON BROTHERS, Importers,
No. 27 Park-row.
Illustrated catalogues furnished on application.

DEVLIN & CO.
In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of
20 PER CENT
In the price of all SUMMER GOODS.
BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY
REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.
THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.
It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very SOOTHING effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.
N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.
Agents in New-York City:
F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st.
H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row.
RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.
WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.
MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S MEDICAL INSTITUTION
Has been removed from No. 2 Bond-st. to
No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK,
(*Near corner of Fulton.*)
Over the wholesale drug-store of A. B. SANDS & CO.
The celebrated Graefenberg Uterine Catholicon, and all of the Graefenberg Family Medicines, are sold wholesale and retail, as above.
DR. J. F. BRIDGE, the Resident Physician, will consult with his friends and patients at No. 139 WILLIAM-ST., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
☞ CAUTION.—BEWARE OF ANY OTHER UTERINE CATHOLICON. USE NOTHING BUT THE CATHOLICON MARKED "THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S," HAVING THE SEAL OF THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY AND THE NAME OF JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., ON THE OUTSIDE WRAPPER, AND HIS SIGNATURE ON THE INSIDE LABEL.
Unprincipled persons are endeavoring to palm off imitations and spurious articles as the genuine. Beware of imposition.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
Messrs. SHELDON & CO., No. 335 Broadway, have just imported from Paris a fine assortment of Photograph Albums, comprising, among a large variety,
Embossed Turkey morocco, 50 pictures $3 00
Embossed Turkey morocco, with rims, 50 pictures .. 4 00
Embossed Turkey morocco, extra clasps, 50 pictures. 3 50
They have on hand a large stock of their own manufacture, which they offer at
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

ARMY AND NAVY SIGNAL FIELD GLASSES,
of superior power and clearness, introduced and adopted in the U. S. A.
Rock Crystals, free from all imperfections, manufactured and for sale, exclusively by
SEMMEL BROTHERS, Opticians,
No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] from Monday, Aug. [illegible] the Reading-room will be [illegible]

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.
Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.
HARLEM, July 30, 1863.
I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. *I hear perfectly.* It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.
I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.
I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.
I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.
I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1863.
This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.
JUNE 25, 1863.
My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.
"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 360 4th-st.
OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over-indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhœa or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions, it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.
The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhœas and Dysenteries, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer, as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them, for 25 cents for a bottle of the Relief.
For Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum Arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.
RADWAY & COMPANY, No. 87 Maiden-lane.
Sold by druggists generally.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.
Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1842. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway,
And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
DR. COLTON made the IMPORTANT DISCOVERY that the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, so pleasant to inhale, would produce the same insensibility to pain as ether and chloroform, but without the danger and disagreeableness of the latter. As ether and chloroform at first excite and exhilarate, and afterwards induce sleep, the same result attends the NITROUS OXIDE. Four thousand teeth have already been extracted WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN by this process.
OFFICE, No. 22 BOND-ST.
G. Q. COLTON, JOHN ALLEN,
W. B. HURD, J. H. SMITH.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Con[illegible]

LAW REPORTS.

Gen. Canby Directed by the Court to Produce the Body of a Conscript.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

In the Matter of Guy W. Hollister.—On Saturday last a writ of *habeas corpus* was granted by Justice PECKHAM, directing Gen. Canby to produce the body of one Guy W. Hollister, who is a conscript from the interior of the State, and who it was claimed was under the command of Gen. Canby.

The General made return to the writ, stating that the conscript was not detained by him, but was on Riker's Island. A new writ was accordingly issued. The counsel for Hollister will contend, on the return of the writ, that the Conscription act is unconstitutional and void.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Peckham.

Henry Hurst vs. *Susanna Hurst.*—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 78 bbls. Ashes, 5,489 bbls. Flour, 360 bbls. and 655 bags Corn Meal, 84,684 bushels Wheat, 113,874 bushels Corn, 175 bushels Rye, 91,734 bushels Oats, 30 pkgs. Provisions, and 923 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 30 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

CANDLES—Continue quiet at former prices.

CHEMICALS—Have been inactive at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been inactive to-day, including Java, at 35½c.@36c.; Laguayra, at 29c.@30c.; Maracaibo, at 29c.@31c.; Rio, at 25½c.@28½c.; and St. Domingo, at 26c., ℘ ℔. Stock of all kinds this morning, 124,814 packages, including 750 bags and 13,907 mats Java, 91,629 bags Rio and Santos, 4,226 bags Maracaibo, 9,251 bags Ceylon, 650 bags Laguayra, 3,500 bags St. Domingo, and 2,901 bags of other descriptions.

COPPER—Has been in limited demand, but has been quoted steady.

COTTON—Has been in less demand, and has been rather heavy, at 68c. for Middlings, ℘ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Continue quiet, at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is quite heavy, being in limited demand. The tendency of prices is decidedly downward. Sales since our last, 14,360 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 75; poor to choice extra State at $4 80@$5 35, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 60 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@$4 75
Extra State	4 80	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 70	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds.	5 20	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 65	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is declining. Sales since our last, 970 bbls., at $5 75@$6 65 for poor to good superfine; $6 75@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour favors buyers. Sales 475 bbls. Extra at $5@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is selling slowly, at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues quiet, at $3 90@$4 for Jersey, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 200 bbls.

FRUIT—All kinds have been inactive, including Layer Raisins, at $4 50@$4 55, and Bunch Raisins at $4 10 ℘ box.

GRAIN—Wheat has been rather more freely offered and purchased at slightly reduced prices. Sales have been reported of 135,000 bushels, including Winter Western, at $1 35; Amber Western, at $1 25@$1 28; Red do., at $1 18@$1 24; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at $1 03@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 97c.@$1 13; and Red do., choice, at $1 24@$1 25 ℘ bushel. Corn is plenty and salable at uniform prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 172,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68½c., chiefly at 67½c.@68c., for sound Mixed Western; 65½c.@67c. for unsound do.; 69c.@72c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@73c. for White do., ℘ bushel. Rye is in less demand, at 83c.@92c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 1,700 bushels. Oats are quite heavy, including Canada, at 48c.@56c.; Western, at 60c.@64c.; State, at 67c.@70c., ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal. Mr. EDWARD BILL notices the movements in Breadstuffs, during the past fortnight, thus: "There is no new feature to present. The business of the fortnight (as usual at this season) has been light and not very satisfactory to the sellers. The export trade has shown some activity, but our limited supply of available qualities, particularly of fresh ground State Flour, being quite light, prices have been above the views of foreign shippers, but there has been a fair demand for the Eastern markets and the British Provinces. Our stock of all descriptions is large, but is being gradually reduced. The excessive hot weather of the last few days serves to restrict very much the operations of the home trade, and the demand is chiefly for fresh ground. This causes much dullness and irregularity of price for the Western brands from store. The reopening of canal navigation (which had been temporarily closed,) has increased the receipts of wheat to a moderate extent. Still there is a scarcity of good Spring qualities, and holders are firm for that description, whilst the lower grades are difficult of sale. The export demand is fair, but generally the orders are at limits which cannot be executed. We still have encouraging accounts of the appearance and gathering of the new crop. Rye is nominal at our quotations. Indian corn fluctuates in value, but has been in moderate demand for home use. The export inquiry has been checked by the variations in freight and exchange. At yesterday's Exchange the trade generally was dull, and corn, wheat and flour a little lower."

HAY—North River Bale is in fair request to-day, at 90c.@$1 10 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in limited demand at 15c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been quiet at former quotations.

LEAD—Has been dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—Has been in limited request, at irregular prices.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive at declining prices. We now quote Spirits Turpentine (nominally) at $2 85@$3 ℘ gallon; Tar at $7@$9 50 ℘ bbl., and Resin at $25@$35 ℘ 280 ℔s.

OILS—The demand has been generally very moderate; prices have favored buyers. Crude Whale at 80c.@85c.; do. Sperm at $1 45; Bleached Winter Whale at $1; Unbleached Sperm at $1 75@$1 80; Linseed at $1 08@$1 11; No. 1 Lard at 80c.@85c.; City Red, 60c.@62½c.; Olive at $1 80@$1 85; Crude Petroleum at 34½c.@35c., Refined do. at 58c.@62c. ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending Aug. 10.—The market continues dull. The transactions for the week include 100 bbls. inferior Sperm at a price not transpired; 100 bbls. Whale at 90c. ℘ gallon, and 1,000 bbls. South Sea on private terms—all for manufacturing.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10, 1863	43,995	42,370	318,850
Same time last year	35,318	87,692	631,150

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence, during the week, 73,500 pieces, including, according to the *Journal*, 6,000 pieces, 56x56, 12½c.; 4,000 pieces, 56x60, 13c.; 19,000 pieces, 60x64, 13¾c.; 39,500 pieces, 64x64, 14c.; 3,000 pieces, 56x64, 13¾c., heavy; 2,000 pieces, 52x52, 12¼c. ℘ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in pretty active demand, and sales have been made of 2,100 bbls., since our last, at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 62½@$11 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand, at 8½c.@9¾c. for Hams, and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is quiet at 6c.@7¾c. ℘ ℔. Lard is in lively request to-day; sales 2,200 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is inactive; sales 140 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is very quiet, at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is dull and heavy at 8c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, small lots of Carolina at $11, and 150 bags East India, part at $7@$7 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Have been lightly dealt in at irregular prices.

SPICES—Have been inactive and generally nominal.

SUGARS—Sales 1,160 hhds., including Cuba at 9¾c.@11c., and Porto Rico at 11¼c.@11¾c. ℘ ℔. Market steady.

TALLOW—Sales to-day 75,000 ℔s. at 10c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔. The week's business Messrs. KNIGHT & SONS notice thus: "Since our last issue the market for this staple has been considerably firmer, and the demand, both for export and home use, has been quite brisk. On Wednesday the opening price was 10⅛c. for strictly prime lots in hhds., and 10c. for straight lots in bbls. in shipping order. Thursday being a holiday, there was no market until Friday, on which day the previous advance was fully maintained, and large transactions took place at 10¼c., and some selected parcels realized 10⅜c.@10½c. on the spot, and also for lots deliverable in all this week. On Saturday, Monday and to-day there has been a good demand for merchantable and also for prime shipping lots—the latter was found of ready sale at 10½c., and some very choice could not be had for less than 10⅝c. We quote the market as closing firm at 10½c., with a good steady demand for lots which are prime in every particular as regards color, flavor and body. No. 2 is in fair supply, and is held at 10¼c., at which price some large lots have found buyers. The arrivals for the past week have been exceedingly light from all points. We note sale of 15,000 ℔s. extra quality Southern at 10½c., to arrive. Tallow Oil is scarce, and held at 9¾c. Other Soap stock, such as Grease, is also in limited supply. Price this day, 1858, 9½c.; 1859, 10⅝c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8⅞c.; 1862, 10¼c. ℘ ℔."

TEAS—Have been quiet and depressed.

TIN—Has been dull and heavy, as previously represented.

WHALEBONE—Has been in moderate request at essentially unal[illegible] rates.

WHISKY—Sales, 450 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day, [illegible] pressed. For Liverpool, the engagements included 35,000 bushels Grain, part at 7½d.@8d. ℘ bushel, and 600 tons heavy Goods, at 20s. ℘ ton. For Plymouth, two vessels with Grain, at 6s. 6d. ℘ quarter. For Glasgow, 800 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ℘ bbl. For Cork and orders, 18,000 bushels Grain, at 7s. ℘ bushel.

TOBACCO—Business has been much impeded by the oppressively warm weather; yet the demand has been fair, and sales have been made, since our last, of 530 hhds. Kentucky, at 11c.½c.@20c.; 64 cases Seed Leaf, at 22c.; and 40 bales Cuba on private terms, ℘ ℔.

PERSONAL.

MY FRIEND—WHEN YOU SEE THIS I SHALL be far, far away from New-York. I would have gone miles to bid you farewell, but did not know your address. The house I found closed, and not a line from you. I regret it exceedingly; but what could I do? Farewell. Thy sincere friend, ED.

HAMILTON—DO NOT FAIL TO MEET ME AS agreed. JASPER.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MRS. MACAULAYS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,

BORDENTOWN, N. J.,

One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,

NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES.

(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")

N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.

The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.

GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,

FLUSHING, L. I.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings, best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 63 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

AT $2, WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING, writing and arithmetic, $10 per quarter; Juveniles, $3 per month during their vacation. Mr. PAINE has twelve rooms conveniently arranged for private instruction at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 288 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A GENTLEMAN, NOW PRINCIPAL OF an incorporated academy in this State, desires to give public or private instruction two or three hours per day, where facilities for reading law are good. Terms moderate. Address L. J., Box No. 37 Sag Harbor, L. I.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.

OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

INSTRUCTION.

SING SING

FEMALE SEMINARY,

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

MISS HAVENS'

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.

The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.

Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER.—WANTED, IN A SCHOOL FOR Boys, an unmarried teacher, a member of the Episcopal Church. Address R., No. 762 Broadway.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

School Properties are sold and rented.

Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.

Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.

REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

WANTED—TWO TEACHERS IN AN ACADEMY.—A gentleman to teach the Latin and Greek and a lady who can give lessons in French and music. Inquire at the office of J. L. CILLEY, Esq., No. 335 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday and Thursday of this week.

AS TEACHER.—A COLLEGE GRADUATE OF four years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and higher English branches, desires a situation as teacher. The best of references and testimonials given. Address W. T., Station D Post-office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR THREE-STORY brown-stone dwelling, No. 113 West 47th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. This house, in addition to being built in the modern style, with the usual improvements, has had the advantage of undergoing a thorough overhauling and repair, including rich wall-papering and oil-painting, at an expense of at least $1,600. The yard is tastefully laid out as a garden, with very fine rose and other flowering shrubs and plants. The owner spared no expense to render it a pleasant and comfortable residence. It is now offered for sale in consequence of the family going to Europe. It can be seen any day, (Sundays excepted,) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 12 M., and 4 and 6 P. M.

TERMS.—One-half cash, and the balance in three equal annual instalments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises. If sold, possession will be given in the month of October. There is no incumbrance on the property, and the title is indisputable. Apply as above.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor.

No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.

HEYE BROTHERS, No. 59 Broad-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, residences, and every variety of real estate in City and country, for sale and exchange; also sales and negotiations of all kinds of business, partnerships, loans, bonds, &c.

SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY corner house in Second-av. Terms moderate. For particulars inquire of Mr. BALDWIN, No. 17 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1¼ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of

WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 20 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

FARMS.

FARM—WANTED, A SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with a few acres of land under cultivation, and close by a steamboat or railroad landing. Terms must be reasonable. Cash will be paid. Address, with full particulars, ANDREW DANIELS, Williamsburgh, L. I.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. G. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A MODERN BUILT, THREE-STORY house, in good order, between 3d and 6th avs., from about 12th to 25th sts., by a private family. The most responsible references given. Possession any time from now till the 1st of November. Address WM. B. ROSS, No. 33 Wall-st. House rent not over $1,000.

WANTED—IN BROOKLYN, NEAR THE CITY Hall, a three-story attic and basement house, with furniture, gas and water conveniences. Possession on the 1st or 15th of September. Address, stating rent, location, &c., F. S., No. 402 West 23d-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook; understands the business in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking and pastry; does the coarse washing; wages $9 to $10, City or country. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, AND to assist in the washing and ironing; good City references required. Call at No. 137 East 16th-st., near Irving-place.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED Scotch Protestant woman wishes a situation as first-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 105 West 27th-st., to go to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A most experienced girl, with excellent City references, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and wait on a lady that boards. No objections to any part of the country, or to travel with a lady; sews neatly. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid, by a young woman who perfectly understands her business; best of City references given. May be seen at No. 118 2d-place, South Brooklyn.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; best of City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 51 West 18th-st.

DRESSMAKING.—WANTED BY A COMPETENT dressmaker a few more customers, by the day or week. Apply at No. 48 West 28th-st., corner 6th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE and New-York Employment House, are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

ALL EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY, requiring good faithful domestics of all nations, male and female, can be well suited by applying at MANNING'S first-class offices, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon. This agency has been 15 years established, under the most distinguished patronage.

MALES.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.

A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B, Box No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general clerk, in a bank, merchant's or insurance office, or any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man who can give the best of reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Merchants' Clerks Advertising Agency, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—WANTED, A SITUATION as general clerk in a grocery or hardware store, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ENERGY, care of the Mercantile Employment Office, No. 266 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—Wanted, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address BOOK-KEEPER, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, No. 266 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a competent man, who is an excellent groom and good driver; has satisfactory recommendations, and no objections to the country. Address J. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, or call at No. 623 6th-av., near 37th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted, as coachman and gardener, by a reliable single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is capable of taking the entire charge of a gentleman's City or country residence, &c., the best of references. Address M. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in the business; has lived with families of the highest standing in society; can give several years' City reference. Address D. M., Box No. 192 *Times* office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable single man, who has had long experience in this City. Can be seen at No. 410 Broadway, Mr. Lawrence's coach factory.

AS GARDENER.—A GERMAN GARDENER, with a small family, lately returned from the war, who understands his business in all its branches, wishes a situation. Address F. G., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN, POSSESSED of a common-school education, desires a situation in a store as porter or messenger. Address No. 39 Watts-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Protestant man, as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and has the best of testimonials from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, a situation in a private family as waiter; understands his business thoroughly, and has first-class City reference. Call on Mr. CONNOR, No. 311 4th-av.

TO CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.—A young man, who has served above two years at the trade, wishes to go under instructions for a year. Address AXE, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

TO MERCHANTS, &c.—A LAD JUST LEFT school wants a permanent situation. 15 years old. Refers to Oliver Holden, of the U. S. Customs, and other first-class parties in New-York.

HELP WANTED

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CORNER G AND 23D STS.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 4, 1863.

WANTED,

One hundred blacksmiths and horse-shoers, to serve as such in the Quartermaster's Department for a period of six months, unless sooner discharged. Wages $50 per month, and one ration per day. Men employed under this notice are expected to go wherever ordered by proper authority, and a refusal to do so will subject them to a discharge without pay.

Applications will be made to Major S. Van Vleit, Quartermaster, No. 6 State-st., New-York, or to Capt. A. Boyd, Assistant Quartermaster, Philadelphia, for transportation to this city.

(Signed,) C. H. TOMPKINS,

Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A PRIVATE family in Yonkers, near Hastings, a single man as coachman; a neat, tidy, experienced and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business. (none others need apply.) will find a good and permanent home, with liberal wages. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—WANTED on a small place, near the City, a competent man to take the care of a garden and one horse. None need apply who cannot bring good references. Apply at No. 53 Chambers-st., 2d floor, from 10 to 3.

LANDSMEN, FIREMEN, COAL-PASSERS, seamen, carpenters and boys wanted, for the California naval fleet. Pay from $13 50 to $31 50 per month; also, wanted, a few substitutes. The highest bounty paid, at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs.

HENRY JAMES, Agent.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE have immediate and steady work, at good pay, for 1,000 good, experienced cloak-makers; also, for ninety first-rate hands to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machine. None but tip-top hands need apply. Call to-day, at the cloak manufactory. ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

AN ENTRY AND SHIPPING CLERK.—Wanted, a thoroughly competent entry and shipping clerk. None need apply except those having the highest recommendations both as to character and competency. Apply in own hand writing, to Box No. 2,396 Post-office.

A BOY—AN AMERICAN BOY WANTED IN A wholesale jewelry-store; must read and write well; be from 12 to 14 years old, of genteel appearance, and reside with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, giving references and place of residence, P.G. & Co., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

A NURSERY MAID.—WANTED, A NEAT and tidy Protestant girl, as nursery maid; must be accustomed to the care of children, and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av., at 10 o'clock, where the lady can be seen.

COLLAR MAKERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by WILKINSON & CUMMINGS, Springfield, Mass. 20 to make army case collars. 20 to make short straw collars. Good wages and a long job guaranteed.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 18 TO 20 years of age, competent to open a set books by double entry, and attend to general office business. Address with reference, stating terms, L., Box No. 177 New-York P. O.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR AN OCEAN STEAMER. A man as valet to go to Melbourne, Australia. 3 porters for stores. Apply to Mr. SPINK, No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR, TO GO to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING, BOOK-keeping, &c. References. Address M. F., Box No. 134 *Times* office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$40 REWARD—POCKET BOOK CONTAINING $20 and 2½ gold pieces and two safe keys. The above reward will be paid for the delivery of all, or $15 for the two safe keys at JOHN H. TINGLEY, 152½ Fulton-st., N. Y.

FOUND—ON TUESDAY, AUG. 11, IN CHATHAM-st., a sum of money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying advertising expenses. Address, with full particulars, J. L. B., Chatham-square P. O.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AUG. 7, A POCKETBOOK containing a small sum of money and one of Herring's safe keys. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at HERRING & CO.'S, No. 251 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer,
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

Miller & Conger's stores, Nos. 248 and 249 South-st., New-York,

On THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1863,

At 12 o'clock M.,

Cargo prize schooner MARIA:
68 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 half-bales UPLAND COTTON,
29 bales SEA ISLAND COTTON,
5 half-bales SEA ISLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize schooner JULIA:
48 bales UPLAND COTTON.

Cargo prize schooner MERIAM:
183 bales UPLAND COTTON,
2 bags PICKINGS.

Cargo prize schooner FASHION:
12 bbls. POTASH,
18 half bbls. POTASH,
48 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner DIANA:
117 bags SALT.

Cargo prize schooner EMMA AMELIA:
8 casks GLASSWARE.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., ten days before sale.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. WM. MARVIN, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT

LAIMBEER'S STORES, ATLANTIC DOCKS, BROOKLYN,

On FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863,

At 12 o'clock, M.,

CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,

CONSISTING OF

575 bales UPLAND COTTON,
100 barrels RESIN.

Samples of cotton and catalogues at the office of Benner & Brown, No. 113 Wall-st., three days before sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place,

THE PRIZE STEAMER PLANTER,

as she now lies, with all on board, at the Atlantic Dock. She is a side-wheel, high pressure, river boat of about 800 tons burden.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public puction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. NAVY AGENT'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

Will sell on FRIDAY, August 21, at 12 o'clock at the U. S. Navy-yard, Brooklyn

(By order and under direction of J. Henderson, Esq., U. S. Navy Agent.)

STEAMER UNCAS.

The steamer UNCAS of 21[illegible] tons register, length 121 feet; beam 23 feet; depth of hold 8 feet 3 inches. She has two propellers and a high deck aft, under which are her cabins, &c.

Terms cash, and she must be removed immediately.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE,

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M. at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, three hhds. of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, marked E. in diamond, w 4 c 6, part of the cargo of the Prize schooner CREASHAW.

ROBT. MURRAY, United States Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 12th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, 58 bales, 50 bags and 16 half bags of COTTON, cargo of the prize schooner REINDEER, formerly called JEFF. DAVIS.

ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12 at 4 o'clock P. M., at Finley's Union Exercising Course, 71st-st., Bloomingdale Road, dark brown horse, 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, very stylish and free driver, free from blemish, and can trot in 3 minutes; top buggy, built to order by one of our best City manufacturers, has been run but few times; set silver plated mounted single harness in perfect order; also two top buggies in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

FINE ARTS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a beautiful oil painting, "The Picket's Last Rest," in rich gilt frame, by Miss Ella Cooper.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K., U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAM MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 21st day of August, receive sealed proposals for the construction of steam machinery for armored vessels of wood, to be propelled by two screws, acting independently of each other.

There will be for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines, with jet condensers, the cylinders of which are to be vertical and placed immediately over the shaft. The diameter of each cylinder to be fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 900 square feet of grate, of not exceeding 6½ feet length, and 22,500 square feet of heating surface. The tubes to be of brass. Shells to be ⅜ inch thick plate, with 7-16 inch thick bottoms and furnaces, and braced for a working pressure of 35 pounds per square inch.

The screws to be of composition of copper and tin, 15 feet diameter, and of 22 feet mean pitch, to have four blades, and to be two feet long. They will be sustained from the counter of the vessel by a brass hanger, and the shaft will revolve in a brass pipe connecting the hanger with the hull.

There will be required eight blowing engines, with blowers equivalent to Dimpfel's No. 45, to blow into an air-tight fire-room. Each boiler will be required to have an auxiliary steam-pump. The usual number of duplicate pieces, tools, instruments, stores, &c., required in such naval contracts are to be furnished.

The machinery to include all that is necessary for steaming the vessel, as coal bunkers, shaft alleys, &c., and is to be in all respects complete for that purpose, according to naval usages.

The designs, quality of material, and workmanship to be first class, according to naval standard. The parties will make their own general and working drawings, submitting the same to the Navy Department for approval before executing them.

Before a contract is made, the parties will be required to furnish a full and detailed specification.

The machinery is to be erected in the vessels at the different Navy-yards of Kittery, Maine; Charlestown, Massachusetts; New-York and Philadelphia. The proposal will state the name or names of the Navy-yards at which the parties intend to furnish the machinery; the names of the parties in full and of their sureties; the gross sum for which they propose to furnish the machinery in the vessel complete and ready for steaming, and the time from the date of contract in which they will guarantee to complete the work.

The proposals are to be indorsed "*Proposals for Steam Machinery of Vessels with Two Screws,*" to distinguish them from other business letters. The contract will embrace the usual conditions, and payments will be made in the usual manner as the work progresses.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals that may be made under this advertisement, if, in its opinion, the public interest requires.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the 25th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.

The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.

The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.

The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9¼ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.

The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed on board and ready for service.

The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 256 Canal-st., New-York.

The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on FRIDAY, the 14th instant, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City,

500 Iron Bedsteads, for military purposes, a sample of which can be seen at this office.

Bidders will state how soon they can furnish the bedsteads, and will send with their proposals a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed unreasonable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Iron Bedsteads," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.

Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING SECTARY R. W. G. L. U. S., BALTIMORE.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 24th By-law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Revised Journal of that body at its approaching Annual Session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the third Monday of September, 1863. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journals of former sessions, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order, as soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 8,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems, including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press-work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 8,000 copies; also, price for additional copies, per token. Folding, stitching and trimming, in good papers, per 100 copies. Specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and to the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, on the third Monday in September, 1863.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office Odd-Fellows' Hall

August 6, 1863. Baltimore, Md.

PROPOSALS will also be received for Printing the daily Journal of the Proceedings of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, at the same session. The Printer to furnish the necessary paper, to fold and envelope the same; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, one copy of which to be placed on the desk of each Representative, at the opening of the morning session each day, viz: at 9 o'clock A. M.; and the residue to be delivered under cover during the day; number of copies from one to five hundred. The Proposals to be made in the same detail as prescribed for the Revised Journal, to be addressed to the undersigned at Baltimore, under seal, and to be on hand at least ten days before the Session, viz: 21st September, 1863.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Odd Fellows' Hall,
Baltimore, Md.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 106 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

PERSONS WISHING TO BUILD CAN have plans at a very moderate charge, and the work superintended, if desired, free of charge. DEVOE, Architect, No. 5 6th-av., New-York.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG HORSE, 14 HANDS high, is wanted for a lady, to drive in an English (park) phaeton; must be sound, kind, stylish and perfect in all respects, and well broken to single harness. Address VETERINARY SURGEON, Box No. 103 *Times* Office, stating age, price, color, and where he can be seen.

FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 7, 1863.

WANTED—SURGEONS AND ASSISTANT SURGEONS for colored regiments. Applicants for appointment must be Graduates of Medicine, and of such physical ability as will enable them to endure hard field service. They will be examined previous to appointment by a Medical Board. Applications for permission to appear before an Examining Board must be sent to the Surgeon-General. No expenses allowed previous to appointment. Pay of Assistant Surgeon, $112 83; pay of Surgeon, $163.

W. A. HAMMOND, Surgeon-General.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—second floor.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (70th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 88 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, [up stairs,] New-York, from 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., except Saturday and Sunday.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st (Astor House.) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

FURNITURE.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, Mattresses, Bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free, at G. W. SNEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. Furniture in suites.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

United States Treasury,
New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.
The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of
VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:

Ctf....No. 318....	$87,920 83	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co.'s Trustees.
Ctf....No. 1,022....	250,102 41	
Ctf....No. 416....	5,624 03	In name of Geo. Peabody & Co.
Ctf....No. 1,023....	8,827 50	

J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

Office of North American Fire Insurance Company, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.
R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $50 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

FIRE INSURANCE SCRIP.—AMERICAN, Continental, Goodhue, Lorillard, North American, Resolute, Republic, Security and Washington Fire Insurance Scrip wanted, by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner of William.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

Office of the Gebhard Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 1 Pine-st.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.
New-York, July 23, 1863.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, Albany, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

Chicago and Alton Railroad Company,
Treasurer's Office, Chicago, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

Office of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.,
New-York, Aug. 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board.
F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

DIVIDEND—OCEAN BANK.—THE BOARD of Directors of the Ocean Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and One-half Per Cent., (3½,) free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Aug. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 10th inst., inclusive.
CHAS. PALMER, Cashier.
New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.

Office of the People's Fire Insurance Company,
New-York, July 29, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Office of the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company,
New-York, Aug. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

Bank of the Republic, New-York, July 31, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—New-York, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Lenox Fire Insurance Company,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, July 15, 1863.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Security Fire Insurance Co.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.
ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.
ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.
All the above dividends are free from Government tax.
By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

Oriental Bank,
New-York, Aug. 1, 1863.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Books will remain closed until that date.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P.M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for the examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

Setting curb and gutter and flagging in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter in Desbrosses-street, between Washington and West streets, and in West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

Ward Nos. 30, 31, 32, 33, 50½ and 51½, in block No. 176, in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 19, 20 and 22, in block No. 177, also in the 19th Ward.

Ward Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41 and 46, in block No. 87, also in the 19th Ward.

And Ward No. 1, in block No. 88, in the 19th Ward.

All the lots fronting on West-street, between Vestry and Watts streets, and all the lots fronting on Desbrosses-street, on both sides, between Washington and West streets; and the corner lots at the northwesterly and southwesterly corners of Desbrosses-street and Washington-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY,
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Board of Assessors.
Office Board of Assessors,
New Court-House, Aug. 4, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.
No. 10 Gramercy Park, June 25, 1863.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1863—No. 22 William-st.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership, under the name and firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, for the transaction of the stock and bond commission business. The business of the new firm will be conducted at the office so long occupied by the undersigned.
JAMES H. STEBBINS.
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm.
CAMMANN & CO.
Aug. 1, 1863

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7½; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.
HENRY MALLAN.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally.
JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WILLARD HAWES
AND OTHERS
against
JOHN R. GRAHAM
AND OTHERS.

In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 340 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.
Dated New-York, Aug. 8, 1863.
JAS. BRUCE,
Receiver.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.

THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.

And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time! over all other routes, and have
ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.

☞ *This is the* ONLY ROUTE *by which passengers can leave New-York at* 7 P. M., *and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at* 5 P. M. *by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Viâ Allentown....	6:00 A.M.	Viâ Philadelphia.	6:00 P.M.
Viâ Philadelphia..	7:00 A.M.	Viâ Allentown..	7:00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a..	11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia.	10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh.	1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh..	12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline..	8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline..	1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 A.M.
Arrive Chicago...	7:15 P.M.	Arrive Chicago...	7:40 A.M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.
WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.
F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

FARE REDUCED.
The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company will sell through tickets from New-York to Chicago at a reduction of $6 35, making the fare but $18 in first-class cars! Passengers by this line will save sixty miles' distance, and two hours' time! For through tickets and further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 271 Broadway, southwest corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 10:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A.M., and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3 30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A.M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS. —On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
New-York, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Spring-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

WANTED—ONE OF RODGERS' TOBACCO CUTTING Machines and Stem Rollers. Apply at No. 161 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
EVERY DAY AND EVENING.
SECOND WEEK
OF THE
SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE,
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
with a company made up of the most talented artists in the profession, including, amongst others, Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. T. J. HERNDON, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., all of whom will appear in
THOMAS TAYLOR'S PLEASING COMEDY,
in three acts, entitled
STILL WATER RUNS DEEP,
EVERY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and
EVERY EVENING, at 7½.
ONE WEEK MORE, AND ONLY ONE, OF
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS!!
and
Measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
Also,
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY,
A new and laughable Farce, entitled
LORD DUNDREARY IN ENGLAND,
And
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from	$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables	$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food	$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations	$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool	$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.
The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA...	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA.....	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA....	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 25 years.
They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90	Payable in Currency.
Second Cabin	75	
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE
ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)
ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.
Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA.
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.
Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the United States mails,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
No freight received after Friday.
Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER...	Saturday...........	Aug. 15
GLASGOW...	Saturday...........	Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON...	Saturday...........	Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.—The steamship CITY OF CORK, of this Company, will sail as an extra steamer on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at an early hour, carrying a limited number of cabin and steerage passengers at reduced rates, payable in U. S. Currency.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP SCOTIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The SCOTIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 12th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the Scotia, from 11 to 12 o'clock, to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The CHINA will sail 26th August.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 80 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 30 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..............MR. WM. WHEATLEY
Begin at 8; conclude 10:40.
SIXTY-THIRD! SIXTY-THIRD! NIGHT!
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which piece, after being witnessed by
146,000! 146,000! PERSONS!
still continues its
UNABATED SUCCESSFUL CAREER,
inducing the Manager to announce it for every evening till further notice,
MR. COLLINS,
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Mr. L. R. Shewell as the	Prince
Mr. J. G. Burnett	Gipsey Chief
Mr. J. W. Collier	Regent
Mr. E. Lamb	Peyrolles
Mr. F. Mordaunt	Duke
Mr. C. Kingsland	Esop—the Hunchback
Mme. Ponisi	Duchess
Mrs. J. H. Allen	Blanche
Mrs. L. R. Shewell	Zillah

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE, &c.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH,
And GRAND BALLET.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.
Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10½ o'clock.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING
in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Parele, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad,
Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student......Mr. H. Watkins.
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that
A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.
THE SUPERIORITY
of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.
WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.
The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes.
Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.
The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S
NEWLY IMPROVED
Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.
Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A MAGNIFICENT 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; has a full iron frame, patent overstrung bass, round corners, brilliant and rich tone, beautiful carved case; cost $450 three months ago. Apply at No. 114 2d-av., corner 7th-st.

FAIRS.

35TH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be opened at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, and continue three weeks.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Blank applications for space, and circulars containing full particulars, can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Union.
WM. H. BUTLER, Chairman.
WM. S. CARPENTER, Vice-Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

DRY GOODS

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS,
LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS.
MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 858 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be FOUND elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONCAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; new French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BY A GENTLEMAN of retiring habits, one or two rooms, in a private family, with breakfast and tea, and dinner on Sundays, in a genteel and central situation up town. Address Box No. 1,690 Post-office.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, with parlor and bedroom unfurnished except carpet; commodious closets required. Also, a large room with board for two young gentlemen. Location between 12th and 24th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Prices must not be extravagant. Address S. M. B., Box No. 2,904 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF the best horse shoeing shops in Brooklyn, doing a large first-rate business; large shop, stable and carriage-house; plenty of room for the wheelwright business and good dwelling. All in good order and terms easy.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH capital, in a safe manufacturing business, already established, with large profit, quick sale and sure pay. Reference given and requested. Apply to J. SMALLEY, Boundbrook, N. J.

"THE EXCAVATIONS."

WHY THEY ARE MADE.

Tammany and Mozart—Knives Drawn.

The "excavations," as they have been aptly termed, by a cotemporary, which have been going on at the Comptroller's Office in regard to certain matters of percentage on salaries charged and paid on political account—to the Mozart fund—are, we hope, the initiative to investigations in matters of graver concern, and which—as these certainly do not—directly affect the public interests and the City Treasury. As an amateur performance for our lively and really competent Comptroller, but of no earthly advantage to our citizens, this investigation may be of service in the way of experience. When done with it, with a sense made keener and a wit sharpened, let him turn his attention and vigilance to matters of actual and public interest; to the plethoric contracts constantly being given out and paid for; to the sums needlessly disbursed from the Public Treasury to the political favorites and hangers-on of the Coal Hole; to the sinecures awarded to men of the same kidney. Certainly here are matters in which the public are interested, and wherein a revolution wrought by the Comptroller would be of general benefit and add to his renown.

It is a noticeable fact that, in the "excavations" referred to, only appointees from Mozart are unearthed, and only Mozart compromised. Both factions of the Democracy are, in the way of virtue, bad enough. If Mozart's garments are unclean, certainly Tammany's are not unsoiled.

The whole secret, we opine, of the vigorous investigation is this: Tammany is under weighty obligations to Mozart for her success. These obligations have become wearisome and she seeks to shake them off. The quickest way to do so is, it is thought, by fight, and thus Tammany has commenced it. Very good. The wider the split, the more bitter and envenomed the feud betwixt the two factions, the better for the really Conservative element of the City, and, indeed, of the State. Tammany is old, and in her senility has been flattered by an accession which waits upon success, not precedes it. Mozart is comparatively young, certainly vigorous, knows its exact strength and how to effectually wield it. It looks as though the scabbard would be thrown aside in this conflict, and that 'twixt the contestants palms would never be crossed again.

THE DRAFT.

Important Official Decisions.

The following important decisions are officially published:

SUBSTITUTES.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 23, 1863.

Circular, No. 56.—Provost-Marshals will see that drafted men, whether principals or substitutes, are sent to the designated general rendezvous on the day they are accepted, if it can be done; if not, then as soon after as soon after as possible. Where there are no military guards available, Provost-Marshals must employ enough special guards to accomplish this purpose. Substitutes especially should be sent promptly to the rendezvous, and the Boards should only accept them as they are prepared thus to dispose of them.

Boards of Enrollment should conduct the draft for sub-districts, and the notification of persons drafted, in such manner that the drafted men will be required to report for examination in squads of manageable size and at successive convenient periods, and not all on the same day.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

ONLY SONS.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D. C., July 27, 1863.

Circular, No. 57.—The following "opinion," in relation to that part of section 2, of the Enrollment act, which says, "where there are two or more sons of aged or infirm parents subject to draft, the father, or if he be dead, the mother, may elect which son shall be exempt," is published, and will *hereafter* govern:

"The only son of aged or infirm parents, dependent, &c.," is absolutely exempt; but where there are two sons, both are subject to draft until an election is made by the parent, and the name of the one elected should be removed from the list. After the draft is made the persons drafted are no longer "subject to draft," but to duty, and a parent cannot secure the practical exemption of two sons from military duty by waiting till one is drafted, and then electing to exempt him.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 1, 1863.

Circular, No. 61.—The following opinions of Col. Joseph Holt, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, are published for the information and guidance of all officers of this Bureau:

The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents—exemption.

OPINION.

"The only son of aged or infirm parent or parents is not exempted unless his parent or parents are dependent on *his labor* for their support. If he is in a condition to support and does support them without his personal labor for that purpose, he is subject to draft, because he is in a condition to perform military service, without depriving his parents of the support the law designs to secure them. The parents need not be *wholly* dependent on the labor of their son for support. If they are so dependent for the *principal* part of their support, the right to exemption then arises."

In the case of a widow having four sons.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having four sons three of whom are already in the military service, the fourth is exempt, provided his mother is dependent on his labor for support."

In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service.

OPINION.

"In the case of a widow having two sons, one of whom is already in the military service, and the other has been drafted, the latter is exempt, as 'the only son liable to military duty,' in the sense of the act."

In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty.

OPINION.

"In the case of aged or infirm parents having two or more sons subject to military duty, election of the son to be exempted must be made *before* the draft, and his name should not then appear in the draft-box. If one of only two sons of such parents is already in the military service, the other is exempt, provided his parents are dependent on his labor for their support."

Of persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms.

OPINION.

"Persons having conscientious scruples in regard to bearing arms are not on that account exempt. They are not found in the list of exempted classes, and the act expressly declares that no person except those enumerated in that list shall be exempt. The Society of Friends and others entertaining similar sentiments, if drafted, may find relief from their scruples in the employment of substitutes, or in the payment of three hundred dollars."

Of a man whose wife is insane.

OPINION.

"The children of an insane mother, who may at any time recover her reason, cannot, in the sense of the law, or with any propriety of language, be termed 'motherless children.' The father of such, though they may be dependent on his labor for their support, cannot, therefore, claim exemption from the draft. The case is a hard one, and would, probably, have been provided for, had it been foreseen. It is, however, the law as it is, and not as it may be supposed it ought to be, that it is to be so enforced."

A father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service; also of

Aged or infirm parents electing which of two sons may be exempt.

OPINION.

"In the case of a father having four sons, two of whom have died in the military service, it seems clear that the remaining two are not exempt from draft. Before such exemption can be allowed it must be shown that the father HAD, not *has had*, two sons in the military service. So the law is written. Congress might well have accepted the loss of two sons in the field as equivalent to their continuance in the service, and therefore securing the same privileges to their family, but this has not been done. To hold otherwise would not be interpretation, but legislation.

In the case of aged and infirm parents having two sons subject to military duty, the father, or if he be dead, the mother may elect which of them shall be exempt. The right of this exemption does not rest upon the parents' dependence on the labor of their sons for their support. The law does not contemplate any such dependence."

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 9, 1863.

Circular, No. 63.—The following interpretation of the second and third clauses of section second of the Enrollment act, is published for the information and guidance of officers of this Bureau, viz.:

Second—"The only son liable to military duty of a widow dependent upon his labor for support." The term only son [illegible] but one son, hence the expression "only son liable to military duty," means *one* son liable to military duty, where other sons, if any, are not thus liable. Thus, to make a good claim for exemption under this clause, it must be established—first, that the person drafted is the *only* son *liable to military duty* of a widow; and second, that the widow is dependent for support upon this *particular* son.

The widow may have any number of sons not liable to military duty, as minors, over age, or otherwise; but if she have one son who is liable, and she is actually dependent upon that son, he is exempt.

Third—"The only son of aged or infirm parents dependent upon his labor for support."

This clause carries the same meaning of the word *only*, making it synonymous with *one*. The same construction will be placed upon this as upon the second clause of this section.

To obtain exemption under this clause, it will, therefore, be necessary to establish, 1st, that the aged or infirm parents have but *one* son liable to military duty; and, 2d, that they are dependent upon this *particular* son for support.

JAMES B. FRY, Provost-Marshal-General.

WHERE LIABLE.

War Department,
Provost-Marshal-General's Office,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1863.

Mr. Wm. M. Cripps, No. 492 Eleventh-street, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: I am directed by the Provost-Marshal-General to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., stating that you had been enrolled in the Second Ward of the city, where you reside, and also in the Fourth Ward, in which you have been drafted, and asking what course to pursue.

In reply I am instructed to say that a man is only liable to draft at his legal domicile or place of residence. You should present to the Board of Enrollment for their decision.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY STONE, A. Adj't General.

ALIENAGE.

Provost-Marshal-Gen. Fry decides that when Boards of Enrollment have any doubt in the matter of a claim for exemption on the score of alienage, the case must be referred through the Provost-Marshal-General for the decision of the Department of State, and the certificate of the State Department shall be deemed conclusive evidence.

The Draft in Rhode Island.

From the Providence Journal, Aug. 10.

In the Second District, Saturday, 6 drafted men were exempted for various causes, 2 were held for service, 15 substitutes were received, and 13 rejected. At 2 o'clock the Board adjourned till this week.

In the First District, Saturday, 9 drafted men passed the Board without exemption, 7 substitutes were accepted, and 13 were discharged from the draft, for various causes, viz.: physical disability, 5; alien, 1; non-residents, 2; unsuitable age, 1; commuted, 3; in service, 1.

Over one thousand drafted men in the First District either have not reported at all, or have yet to make their final report, to the Board of Enrollment. The following table shows the number from the several towns who are yet held for report and examination:

Providence	287		Barrington	10	
Smithfield	92		Bristol County	—	104
Cumberland	62		Portsmouth	40	
North Providence	80		Tiverton	69	
East Providence	15		Little Compton	34	
Pawtucket	29		Middletown	14	
Providence County	—	575	Newport	216	
Bristol	60		Newport County	—	363
Warren	34				
Total					1,042

ONE OF A HUNDRED.

A rural conscript appeared before the Eastern Board of Enrollment, a day or two since, says the Providence *Journal*, and desired to be exempted forthwith, that he might return to his country home. "What are your claims?" demanded the Doctor. "*I'm entirely dependent upon my mother for support,*" was the innocent reply. Whereupon, thus the Doctor replied, while a smile faintly illumined the face of the Board: "I am happy to assure you, my honest-hearted friend, that the Government is prepared at once to relieve your mother of so unsuitable a burden, and assume your entire charge and expense during the next three years, without the slightest recourse to the maternal fount for support or succor." The young draftee appeared a little bewildered, and referred to his papers to ascertain what was the matter.

In Massachusetts.

The Springfield *Republican* of Monday gathers the following items:

"Only five conscripts were examined in this district on Saturday, and all of them were exempted. The Board of Enrollment in this district had a visit, last week, had a visit from a Medical Inspector, sent by the Government to see that things were going on right, who didn't know about such a large percentage of exempts here, and brusquely stated he was going to investigate the matter. *He* would examine some men. He did—eleven of them, and exempted ten.

An attempt was made on Thursday night to burn the building at Greenfield, occupied as a Government storehouse and as the quarters for substitutes before they are sent to Long Island. The substitutes occupy the second story. Some one climbed up into the garret, took some shirts made of wool and cotton, and one or more knapsacks, and built a fire. The shirts did not burn rapidly, and before the fire made much progress it was discovered by the guard outside, and was easily put out. These substitutes were started Friday morning for Long Island, and proceeded as far as Fitchburgh, when they were ordered back to Greenfield, and five were placed in jail. Efforts are being made to ascertain who set the fire.

About 100 conscripts were taken to Long Island on Friday, from various parts of the State. The Rhode Island conscripts, of which there are about 400 at the Island, will probably be sent by steamer to Newbern, for the Fifth Rhode Island regiment, in a day or two. Out of over 300 already put on board the cars at Providence for Boston, up to the present time, not a single man has escaped or been lost to the Government. On Wednesday two men escaped, through the connivance of friends, who furnished them with citizens' clothes, secreted upon their own persons. To prevent such abuses hereafter, Gen. Devens has given strict orders to permit no one to land on the island without a pass signed by himself or Major Clark. It is now dangerous for small boats to go too near the island. One or two have already been fired into. Saturday morning there were about 1,500 conscripts and substitutes on the island, but 1,000, mostly substitutes, sailed in the steamer *De Molay* Saturday afternoon, for Alexandria, Va., to join the Army of the Potomac.

The business of procuring substitutes has grown into a very large and profitable one, and the substitute brokers are making money like smoke. The men furnished are mostly foreigners; many of them newly arrived emigrants, who can be got cheap, and are not so quick to skedaddle as long residents who have learned the ropes. The prices paid by the brokers average about $100, and the price they get from $100 to $500, depending a good deal upon how badly frightened the drafted man is who wants to purchase. New-York is the headquarters of this as it is of every other business of the country.

In the Second District of this State, up to Aug. 7, 1,650 conscripts have been examined, of which 479 have been accepted and 1,170 exempted."

In Lyons, N. Y.

From the Lyons Republican.

In Lyons, every jewelry store has a man drawn. In Weedsport six men signed an agreement to contribute equally toward the payment of the exemption fee of any of their members who might be drafted. On the morning of the draft, however, one of them, by some means, obtained possession of the paper and erased his name therefrom, and in the afternoon he had the pleasure of learning that of the six men he was the only one drafted. In another town six persons formed a similar association. Afterward six others were permitted to join. When the drawing took place, every one of the last six drew "prizes," and not one of the first six.

Colored Men Reporting for Duty.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Aug. 11.

Among the only conscripts who have yet reported for duty are six colored men, who on Saturday made their appearance before the Board in the Fourth District, and announced their readiness to don the uniform. They were equipped and sent to Camp William Penn. As the time for reporting for duty has been extended in this district, in order to permit claims for exemption, no drafted men except the above were reported. These six colored men had concluded that they might as well shoulder the musket at once, as they had no ground on which to base a claim to exemption. A number of colored men have been before the Board, and been exempted on account of physical defects. Others have brought substitutes, of their own color, and had them accepted.

Incidents in Oswego.

From the Oswego Times, Aug. 11.

Before the draft occurred in this city, a party of seventeen gentlemen formed a party for the purpose of insuring each other against the conscription. Five out of the number were fortunate enough to draw tickets. This would make a "draft" upon the purse of each member of a fraction over eighty-eight dollars. It happens, however, that one of the "conscripts" is physically exempt, and all that is necessary for him to obtain a certificate of exemption is to present the proper papers. This course his copartners desire him to do, while he emphatically objects, using as an argument that he was fully aware before he entered into the agreement that he could not be compelled to perform service, and that had no such agreement been made, he should not have availed himself of his disability, but would have paid the three hundred dollars, or furnished a substitute. He has the best case both legally and in a patriotic sense.

A Drafted Clergyman.

HE DETERMINES TO SHOULDER THE MUSKET.

Rev. W. J. Potter, Unitarian clergyman, in New-Bedford, Mass., was among the drafted in that town, and on the Sunday succeeding the day when he was drawn, preached a sermon declaring his intention to go. The discourse was founded on Second Timothy, iv., 5: "Make full proof of thy ministry." Mr. Potter defended the Conscription act at length, and in conclusion gave the following as the considerations which had induced him to determine to go:

"First, the value of the *moral* element in an army is to be considered, and alongside of this, the moral effect of men leaving positions of usefulness and comfort and honor to enter the army. If our cause is the just and sacred cause that most of us believe it to be, then no man among us is too good, or stands in too high a position, to give himself to it or for it, in whatever way the country may call for his services. And the better and more enlightened the men are who go to make up the army, the purer and higher becomes the cause, and the more it becomes linked with the truest and holiest interests of the country, and the more elevated and earnest becomes the patriotism of the country. Moreover, this war has proved, if it was not proved before, that it is not bad men, or rough men, or always men of the stoutest bodies, that make the best soldiers, but that character, earnestness, faith, serve in an army as everywhere else. Not the low population of our cities brought up to fighting, but youths delicately nurtured in wealthy and refined homes, and polished with the culture of colleges, have done some of the best service as soldiers in this war. Other things being equal, the truer a man is in character, the better soldier will he make. And when other things are not equal, solidity of character and a heart in the cause will often more than make up for deficiency of bodily strength.

Secondly, men who *might* choose the alternative of staying at home ought to consider their duties toward those who, on account of their circumstances, must accept the alternative of going. The great complaint against the draft has been, that the rich and cultivated—those who can easily command $300—would remain at home, while the poorer class would be obliged to go. Now every one, if possible, ought to so act that there shall be left no show of justice in this complaint. Every drafted man who is not kept at home by very important considerations—every one who might stay at home, but can go—ought to go for this reason, if no other,—the encouragement and support of those who *must* go. Let it be seen that this draft is fair thing, and that we mean to abide by it fairly; and that it is a democratic thing, the rich and the poor, the educated and the uneducated, the man who labors with his hands and the man who labors with his brains, as they all have an equal interest in the country's preservation, so all standing side by side and shoulder to shoulder to shoulder in its defence.

Thirdly, and finally, in some respects the most important consideration of all—what is most needed now for putting an effectual end to this rebellion with all its causes and consequences, is a general uprising of the people to the support of the Government—to the support of it against not only rebellion in the South, but against secret treason and open violence at home. Let the people of all classes not merely show submission, but respond with alacrity to this draft, each one going to his place in the army as to a post of solemn duty, and not only would the war soon come to an end, but the stability of republican institutions would be insured forever. The spectacle of a great people, including all classes, thus rising cheerfully and harmoniously together to meet the demands of a draft—saying to one another, our sons and brothers who could volunteer in this holy cause have gone, and we have now cast lots to see who shall go to stand by their sides or to defend their graves, and *we*, to whom the lots have fallen, now come ready in hand and heart for the service to which our country calls us—such a spectacle would be a grander exhibition than was that first uprising of the people at the outset of the war, and an army so formed would be nobler in its invincible determination than even an army of volunteers. God grant that I could be one in such an army! God grant, and the patriotic hearts of this community grant, that there may be many to stand with me! Could such an army spring up, I doubt if it would ever have to march out of the loyal States; for it would be recognized as the army of the invincible fates—as the host of Heaven's retributive justice; and rebellion, violence, treason, oppression, lawless rage, and every foul wrong of war that now devastates our land, would shrink from before it into the darkness of annihilation; and law, liberty and peace would be established in triumph, and forever over a ruined country.

GEN. MEADE AND LEE'S ESCAPE.

A Defence of Gen. Meade.

Extract of a Private Letter from a Prominent Officer in the Army of the Potomac.

After the battle of Gettysburgh, when Lee retreated through the mountain passes, Meade's army was greatly exhausted by three days' fighting and its previous forced marches, and was also greatly reduced in numbers, having lost nearly twenty thousand men, killed, wounded and missing, saying nothing of stragglers. Directly to pursue Lee through the mountains, in narrow passes, would have enabled him, with a strong rear-guard, to have held Meade in check till he could have reassembled his army in the Cumberland Valley, and then thrown his masses on the heads of his columns when he forced his way through, or he could have detained Meade so long in the mountains, that he could easily have gotten away with the main portion of his army, if he so desired.

It was plain that if Lee chose to run away no one in pursuit could stop him, and that the only chance was to endeavor to intercept him at Hagerstown, providing he was not retiring as fast as he might have done. The rise in the Potomac favored Meade, who was able to concentrate his army in Lee's vicinity before he had crossed. But Lee was found in a very strong position, with all his artillery placed, and with his whole army behind breastworks, ready to defend or oppose our advance. The great difficulty was that, owing to the character of the country, it was impossible to reconnoitre Lee's position and ascertain what chances of success our attack would have. Had it been practicable to see exactly where Lee was, and for the General-in-Chief to have formed a positive judgment on the subject of the probability of success in an attack, Gen. Meade might have sought no advice, or at least might have given it less importance. But in the absence of such precise information, his duty required that before he incurred the hazards of a blind attack he should submit the question to those who had to execute the work it decided upon. After consultation, the corps commanders decided that the risks incurred would not justify an attack being made until there was some reasonable degree or probability apparent that it would succeed. They based their judgment on the consequences to the cause and country in case our army should be repulsed and eventually defeated, thus losing all the advantages gained at Gettysburgh, and placing Lee completely in mastery of the situation. The country, they thought, depended, at this juncture, on the *existence* of the Army of the Potomac. The reports of the demoralization of the enemy were known to be exaggerated; and the desperateness of his condition, if defeated, would tend to make the battle desperate beyond comparison.

Gen. Meade acted as a prudent man would have done. The question was, should he order a blind attack when ignorant of all essential matters, having therefore no clear view that success was probable against a splendidly-posted, desperate and powerful enemy, when his five corps commanders advised against it, and when to be defeated was to lose all the benefit of the past victories, and to place the North and Washington again at the command of Lee and his army? Had he seen his own way reasonably clear to victory, he should have discarded advice and overruled his subordinates. But no General-in-Chief would have a right to imperil so much when his mind was not clear that he would win.

The next day after the council was spent in making examinations of the enemy's position. They all resulted in showing him in great force, and very strongly posted. But having acquired this fuller, though not complete knowledge, Gen. Meade, stronger by delay, determined on an attack the day after. That night Gen. Lee escaped, to the surprise of all—a surprise which has had its counterpart more than once during this war. Such was the surprise of Lee himself when Burnside escaped at Fredericksburgh, and Hooker at Chancellorsville; of Halleck when Beauregard got away at Corinth.

On one important fact the public are greatly misinformed. It is generally supposed that Gen. Lee's army was crossing during the day which succeeded the council of war, so that only a part of it lay opposed to Meade for some hours. Such is not the case. *Not a man in Lee's army left his lines till after dark.* Had Meade attacked that day, he would have found Lee's whole army in force, ready to receive him.

Disappointment at the result no one can blame. Indeed, the chief actors, the corps commanders and the General-in-Chief were most disappointed of all. But dissatisfaction and censure, such as some journals express and hint, seem positively unjust. It is very improbable that an attack upon Lee, in that position, with his numerous artillery crowning the heights and commanding the defiles and roads, could have been successful. But to have authorized such an attack by a General subjected to the responsibilities which belonged to Gen. Meade, after the victory at Gettysburgh, it should have been plain and clear that the chances were in favor of success.

Gen. Meade is, in many respects, differently situated from those heretofore in command of the Army of the Potomac. He has had no newspaper claquers in the camp or out of it. His present post fell to his lot through the wish of his brother soldiers. To no one was his designation to the important station he holds a greater surprise than to himself. Only sense of duty determined him to accept it. He seeks no personal exaltation now. Whenever it is for the interest of the cause that another should take his place, that moment, those who know him are perfectly assured, he will be prepared cheerfully to vacate his position. It is his cherished opinion that personal considerations should be entirely discarded in this momentous contest. All he pretends to is the character of an honest soldier sincerely trying to do his duty to the best of his ability. Such a man should receive from all good citizens earnest regard and support. We have had few such in prominent stations. They are the men needed. The few we have seen, required but a little time and a patient judgment to justify their selection. Such men were Lyon, Grant, Rosecrans, Banks. The salvation of the country depends on the earnest support by the Administration and the people of this class of men.

We say this because we find some are ready to blame and decry Gen. Meade, notwithstanding his wonderful success. If, on the early morning of June 28, when he was notified that he must lead an army, he had said to the country, 'Will you be satisfied if, within a week, Lee and his army slink away defeated from the State they have invaded, and within a month shall have to retreat beyond the Rappahannock, their prestige gone, one-third of them *hors du combat*, obliged not only to give up the invasion of the free North, but to abandon the coveted crops of the Valley of the Shenandoah itself before they were gathered in?' what would have been the response? All this he has done. But because this, which seemed impossible being done, he has not performed actual impossibility—has not prevented Lee's retreat and captured all his forces, there is a disposition to murmur if not to decry.

The great question for military men when this war began was, which of our inexperienced officers is capable of handling on the field a hundred thousand men? McDowell, though with Scott's assistance, failed. So did Pope. So, till Antietam, did McClellan himself. So did Hooker at Chancellorsville. So did Burnside. Many insist that the battle best fought on our side since the war began was Gettysburgh. To Meade's skillful handling of his forces on that field, even more than his prompt and judicious choice of the ground, they think our splendid success there due. And the progress of the army since has displayed the ablest military skill. What mistakes have occurred? What brigades of ours have been trapped? Everywhere are to be seen unmistakable signs of a sleepless energy and a skillful hand. The enemy has been everywhere foiled, harassed, defeated. True, he has escaped, but his escape was unavoidable. When has not an army with its rear open been able to get away from an enemy? Think of the Peninsula army and its vaunted seven days' retreat. Think of the first and second Bull Run. Think of Fredericksburgh, Chancellorsville—especially the latter, where our army was three miles from the river, did not start till after midnight, and yet by 7 A. M., the whole army, seventy thousand strong, with two hundred pieces of artillery, was across without losing a man or a horse. This retreat, we believe, was covered by Gen. Meade and the Fifth Corps. Think of Corinth, where Beauregard slipped off between night and morning. Then there was Jackson the other day, where Johnston escaped Sherman; and Tullahoma, where Bragg escaped Rosecrans, and got off it is hardly known where. The war is full of such instances. The Potomac is too long a line to cover, else, perhaps, a force on the south might have interrupted Lee. But Meade, compelled on one side to cover Washington and Pennsylvania, could not cross and cut off Lee's retreat. Lee was too strong.

Some who blamed the escape of Lee from Antietam regard the conduct of matters on this last occasion as equally dilatory. But were not the cases entirely dissimilar? The question at Antietam was pursuit at once, the day after the battle, by a reserve amounting to one-fifth the routed enemy, which had scarcely been at all engaged, and when the position of the enemy was thoroughly known. With Meade it was attack of a rested enemy, very strongly posted in a manner unknown and impossible then to understand. In the one case there was every apparent probability of success; in the other there was no such probability apparent. In the first case subordinate commanders blamed, in the second they approved the delay. The question at Antietam had its true parallel at Gettysburgh. Then pursuit was instantly made by cavalry and infantry. So, too, when the Potomac was crossed—at Antietam, we suffered severely from mismanagement in the late pursuit instituted, and then spent weeks in the mountains while the President was continually urging an advance. Meade, manœuvering with great rapidity, endangered Lee's line of retreat, and compelled him to quit the Shenandoah Valley, suffering no loss, but inflicting much. Without decrying McClellan's management, it is certain that Meade's tactics have excelled in promptness, decision and energy, if not skill. Under no leader have our troops marched as rapidly and as far. Yet their condition is described as excellent.

We shall be nearer eventual success when the people, stifling an anxiety for the end of our troubles which half crazes them, shall hold commanders responsible not for actual but comparative success. Accident may give triumph to the poorest plans and the most contemptibly unskillful leader. The ablest General and the most splendid strategy may, through circumstances, be prevented from attaining all that he desires. If he does all he can, and especially if with skill adequate to the situation he shows that his sole motive is sense of duty, all good men should yield him their hearty praise and coöperation.

It seems to us that in Gen. Meade more *desiderata* combine than in any former leader of the Army of the Potomac. Of mature age, and with a previous experience which all others lacked, a thoroughly educated soldier, a man of lofty character, loyal to the core, yet unknown to party cliques, embarrassed by no military jealousies, prompt, active, untiring, yet discreet, displaying skill as a field-officer hitherto unprecedented, a soldier, and only a soldier, and exhibiting in his dispatches and official conduct a modesty and a sense of duty as rare as commendable, we cannot help hoping much from him, and are willing to trust much to him; especially as there looks out from all his conduct one quality in which he stands alone, a humble recognition that victory is of the Lord, and that to Him belongs its glory.

THE REBEL PIRATES.

Their Depredations on the South American Coast.

The Danish bark *Lord Baltimore*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Rio Janeiro, brought the following passengers: Capt. S. W. Sims, late of ship *Jabez Snow*, burned at sea by the *Alabama* Capt. Daniel Howard, of ship *Talisman*, also burned; Capt. Applehoy, first officer of bark *Good Hope*, captured and burned at sea by the *Georgia*; Mrs. Capt. Staples, Mr. Taylor, Edwin Clark, Octavia Duany, Lorenzo T. Fisie, J. W. Annable.

From Mr. Taylor, passenger by the *Lord Baltimore* and formerly a passenger on the bark *Good Hope*, we are informed that the bark *Good Hope*, Capt. Gordon, sailed from Boston April 22, bound to Port Elizabeth, Cape Good Hope, with a general cargo. On the 29th of April Capt. Gordon died. No date, in latitude 2° south, longitude 30° west, was boarded by United States ship *Onward*, cruising. 7th of June, latitude 12° south, was chased by the pirate *Alabama*, but ran out of sight during a squall. 13th, lat. 22° 49′ S., lon. 42° 09′ W., was captured by the Confederate steamer *Georgia*, and the vessel burned. The following day the crew and passengers of the *Good Hope* were all taken on board the *Georgia*, they being allowed all their personal effects, and were well treated. They remained on board twenty-six hours, and were then transferred to the bark *J. W. Seaver*, from Boston bound to Amoy River, which vessel they bonded for $15,000. We were then taken to Rio Janeiro, where we landed on the 22d of June. The charts and instruments of the vessel were taken on board the privateer by her commander and detained. A silver cup, with wedding card, intended for a party at the Cape of Good Hope, were generously delivered to Mr. Taylor, with directions to deliver them to their proper owners in Boston, as they did not wish to retain or destroy private effects.

Cricket and Base Ball.

BOSTON CRICKET CLUB VS. ST. GEORGE'S CRICKET CLUB.

The match between these Clubs was commenced yesterday at 11 o'clock, on the St. George's cricket ground, Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and, after a very fine display of cricket on both sides in all points of the game, the first innings on both sides terminated rather in favor of St. George, after a most brilliant display of batting and fielding by each party. An analysis of the game is reserved until its termination. Many cricketers from this City and the Eastern States were present, as well as some from Philadelphia and Albany and other cities West, as were also quite a number of ladies. The following is the score of the first innings:

ST. GEORGE—1ST INNINGS.		BOSTON—1ST INNINGS.	
Waller, lbw, b O'Brien	8	Altine, c Hardinge, b Gibbes	10
Ford, b Martin	0	Josline, c Waller, b Gibbes	22
Bainbridge, b Martin	8	Ashwell, c G. Wright, b Gibbes	4
Gibbes, b O'Brien	33	Draper, c Todd, b Gibbes	15
Hardinge, b O'Brien	13	Haigh, c Waller, b Gibbes	3
Todd, b O'Brien	0	Blanchard, b G. Wright	7
Palmer, b O'Brien	2	Roddick, run out	18
Lang, b Martin	0	Crockett, b G Wright	0
G Wright, not out	22	O'Brien, b Hardinge	13
Walker, b Martin	1	Lumb, not out	2
Kendall, c Roddick, b O'Brien	8	Martin, b Gibbes	0
b 9; lb 4; w 16	29	b 6; lb 2; w 2	10
Total	124	Total	104

The match will be continued this morning, at 10½ o'clock, and will be played out by sunset. The cricketers sat down to a substantial dinner about two o'clock, which was served up in the St. George's Club-house, by the veteran Sam. Wright, to the satisfaction of all who partook of it.

BASE BALL MATCH—MUTUAL CLUB VS. EUREKA CLUB.

These clubs met yesterday afternoon at the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, and played a remarkably well contested game, which was decided by the result of the eight innings, in favor of the Mutuals, the umpire having stopped the ninth innings when it was too dark to continue the playing, and when the Mutuals had tied the Eureka's with only one man out. There were about 5,000 persons to witness the match, which was characterised by good feeling between the contestants throughout.

The following is the score:

EUREKA CLUB.	Runs.	MUTUAL CLUB.	Runs.
Northrop, 1st b.	1	Goldie, 1st b.	3
Thomas, s.	1	Brown, 2d b.	3
Pennington, 2d b.	0	Beard, s.	3
Callaway, l. f.	1	Wansley, c.	2
Littlewood, c. f.	0	McKeever, p.	0
Brentnall, c	1	McMahon, 3d b.	1
Faitout, p.	1	Mott, r. f.	1
Burroughs, r. f.	1	Harris, c. f.	0
Plum, 3d b.	2	Zeller, l. f.	0
Total	7	Total	13

RUNS IN EACH INNING.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
Eureka	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0—7
Mutual	3	0	2	1	0	0	3	4—13

Umpire—Mr. Hudson.
Scorers—Messrs. McConnell and Holden.

Excursion to the Pennsylvania Coal Fields.—Summer tourists who desire to unite health and pleasure, and avoid the beaten track of travelers, should make an excursion to the coal fields of Pennsylvania, by way of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, advertised in another column. No tour of greater interest is found in the United States; and the excursion tickets are sold at a very reasonable rate.

Reduction in Rate of Fare.—The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company advertise to sell tickets to Chicago at the low price of eighteen dollars, and make a reduction of six dollars and thirty-five cents to all important points in the Northwest. The travelling public are interested in knowing that this line is sixty miles shorter than any other, and there is only one change of cars between New-York and Chicago.

[Advertisement.]

Grand Family Holiday at Barnum's Museum.—Last day of the beautiful play, "Still Waters Run Deep." It will be produced afternoon and evening by Mr. W. C. Clarke and his talented company, who introduce to-morrow an entire new entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and Herring's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

Aug. 11—*In steamship China, from Liverpool, &c.*—Miss Maxwell, Mr. Bosenkeld, lady, two children and nurse, Mrs. Hutton and maid, Miss Gray, Mrs. Morris, J. M. Vallarino, Mr. Gray, J. Aitken, Mr. Carvell, R. Donald, Mr. Booraen, L. J. Levy and lady, Mrs. Clements, two children and nurse, Miss Carvell, H. J. Carpenter, C. B. Babcock, Mr. Chapman, lady, son and daughter, J. Davies, J. Blackburn, J. Hogg, Mr. Watney, Honorable J. Rose, Honorable H. Monck, J. R. Wilkinson, C. H. T. Aktreen, Miss Dammann, C. F. Dammann, W. D. Morgan, W. Day, Henry Falconer, C. A. Bulkley, C. Wathoff, H. Woodhouse, W. R. Williams, Mr. Kellogg, Mr. Low, Mr. Howell, Mr. Woodward and son, Mr. Moore and lady, Lieut. H. Garnett, J. Rudge, Mr. Berret, Mr. Berkett, C. W. West, B. Young, Mr. Weeck, Mr. Louchkeim, A. M. Boyer, B. Wilson, W. S. Wallace, J. Elliott, Mr. Zarnora, E. Lopey, J. Wood, Mr. Sleeman, A. Shoonmaker, D. A. Lindsay and lady, S. McMaster, R. Sanders, W. Hallford, A. Holmes, A. F. Holmes, Wm. R. Gurney and daughter. Count Georgi, Drum-major L. Burk, Count Georgi's man servant, James Shields, J. Dodgson, Mady Monck and maid, Miss M. Currie, Rev. Oliver Crand, lady and four children, Mr. Bar, J. Rosenheim, Jr., Master Sosenheim, F. Gurther, W. Hoeter, Mr. Ringland, Master Hockhamer, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Hayman, A. Lebondy, J. Green, R. Stevenson, Mrs. Burton and son. Total 107.

Aug. 11.—*In steamship Saxonia, from Hamburg.*—H. Slem, wife and two children, H. Segritz, Anna Miles and family, A. Cohen, A. Ahrens, Louise Matile, S. Stamper, A. Flegenheim, Phillipine Strauss and wife, C. Heintze, G. Jeremias, B. B. Schneider, J. A. Mutzenbeaher, F. Chapman, L. W. Schmidt, E. G. Hemen, A. Espenhan, R. Bayergue, C. Haskell, Charles Roetter, T. S. Stevens, C. H. Phinney, T. Morton, James Winsor, T. T. Richards, A. P. Fister, L. Thiesen, M. Thiesen, John Myers, 100 in second cabin, and 221 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 07 | Sun sets.... 7 03 | Moon rises.. 3 20
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 6 20 | Gov. Island.. 7 09 | Hell Gate.. 8 31

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 11.

Cleared.

Steamship Scotia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Steamers Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Thomas Dunham, Young, London, Thos. Dunham.

Barks Elizabeth, Martin, Trieste, Jeggiemot & Christmas; Warren Hallet, Hallett, Boston, Bassett & Nickerson; Wilhelmine, (Br.,) McEwen, Port-au-Prince, H. Bedeu & Co.; Julia, (Br.,) Huskell, Pictou, N. S., T. M. Mayhew; Fides, (Meck.,) Olerdender, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Hadding, (Norw.,) Lauft, Queenstown, Holmboe & Balchen; H. C. Brooks, Miller, Gloucester, B. F. Small & Co.; C. B. Allen, Curtis, Pictou, N. S., Moore & Henry.

Schooners Lacomie, Proctor, Boston, G. L. Hatch; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Augusta, Me., Jas. V. Haviland; E. C. Brown, Nash, Rockland, James V. Haviland; Jasper, Hutchins, Boston; M. A. Ellis, Hughes, Washington, Jonas Smith; Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Philadelphia, M. T. Runyon & Co.; Valorous, (Br.,) Cann, Yarmouth, N. S.; Fredonia, Moncton, Melrose, N. S., P. I. Nevius & Son; West Wind, Burnet, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; St. Nicholas, (Span.,) Mathen, Lazarote, Conway & Idez; Bay State, Venill, Portsmouth, W. S. Brown & Co.; Emily, (Br.,) Thomson, St. John N. B.; D. R. De Wolff; Senator, Bray, Greytown, Nic., J. E., Body; Mabel, Moore, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Jane Maria, Budwell, Norwich.

Arrived.

Steamship China, Anderson, Liverpool via Queenstown 1st inst., with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. Passed the Great Eastern, 1st inst., at 3:10 P. M.; Asia, 2d, at 2:45 A. M.; Sidon, 2d, 7:48 P. M.; bark Ellen Oliver, 3d, 11:07 A. M., bound W.

Steamer Parkersburg, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Sarah Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship W. F. Schmidt, Blanchard, Pensacola 21 ds., in ballast to Charles Carow. July 23, lat. 27 04, lon. 83 15, was boarded by U. S. bark Restless, cruising.

Bark Ella Adell, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Brown, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to Joseph Eneas. 5th inst., off Hatteras, during a southerly gale, lost overboard from the jibboom, Charles Lindberg, seaman, of Sweden, and Antoine ——

Bark Amanda, (Hamb.,) Thomsen, Cardiff 47 ds., with coal to order.

Bark Lord Baltimore, (Dan.,) Mosberg, Rio Janeiro 37 ds., in ballast to James Pendergrast.

Bark Abraham Barker, Schaffworth, Vera Cruz 26 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Ilva, (Br.,) Durie, Maracaibo 17 ds., with coffee, hides, and 4 passengers to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Blax, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to Oelrichs & Co.

Brig Marie, (Pruss.,) Drews, Newcastle 62 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has been since 1st of July west of the Banks, with a succession of calms.

Brig Louise, Holtz, Swansea 50 ds., with coal to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. In lat. 46, lon. 50, saw 4 large icebergs.

Brig L. M. Merritt, Harriman, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar, etc., to J. E. Ward.

Brig Elizabeth, (Dutch,) Metus, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to order. 8th inst., 45 miles south of the Highlands, in a squall from S., lost fore and main topmasts, with all attached, and sustained other damage.

Brig Anna D. Jordan, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Partridge, Matamoras 18 ds., with cotton and wool to H. D. Brookman & Co.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Lennell, Boston, in ballast. On the night of the 8th inst., when off Falkland Island, was run into by brig Wacamaw, of Searsport, who carried the schooner's jibboom away, stove her bow and lost head gear. The brig had bow stove, fore rigging carried away, and lost fore topgallantmast.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Knolton, Throgg's Point, in ballast.

Schr. Leander, Nickerson, Boston, with plaster, for Newburgh.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, (of Boston,) Gage, Greytown, Nic., 25 ds., with hides, etc., to J. E. Body.

Schr. Anna Lloyd, Benson, Snow Hill, Md., with wood to A. C. Havens.

Schr. Thatcher, Taylor, Kelley, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Glide, Lovell, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. Sea Breeze, Coombs, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Ancona, Leighton, Millbridge 30 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

BELOW—Ship Arkwright, Cavlkins, Liverpool July 8, to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

WIND—Sunset, W. S. W.

Sailed.

Barks Almon, Mechanic, Queen Esther, Georgia.
Brigs Southern Belle, Georgiana, Ella.
Schr. J. W. Congdon.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Morning Star is now on the Great Balance Dock. She will be caulked and newly coppered.

By Telegraph.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 11.—Arr. barks Albion, Lincoln, Bebber, Matanzas, and Ellen Stevens, Howe, New-York.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 11.—Arr. bark Amazon, Brown, Demarara.

In Hampton Roads, Aug. 10, ship Roland, (Brem.,) Wicke, Cadiz.

BOSTON, Aug. 11.—Arr. bark John Avites, Cardenas July 27; brig America, Halifax.

Spoken, &c.

Mary Clinton—schr., hence for Vera Cruz, 3 ds. out, July 8, Cape May Light bearing N. 75 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Pensacola July 20, barks Greenland, discg.; Petrea, for Philadelphia, ldg., to sail in 6 ds.; schr. Enchantress, discharging.

At Greytown, July 15, schr. Sarah Moore, arr. same day.

[PER CHINA.]
Latest Shipping Intelligence.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 1.

Arrived from New-York—Eagle, at Bristol; Tamworth, at Derry; Ddpre, Immaculata Maria, Matooka, and Panope, at Queenstown; James Hoovy, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—J. E. Boyd, at Bristol; Achilles, at Liverpool.

RUBIA MILLS,
Nos. 353 and 355 Washington-st.,
(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)
TABER & PLACE,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT COFFEE,
Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 48 in a box, and in bulk.
PRICES RANGE FROM
7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

EXCURSION TO BIDDLE'S GROVE
TO-MORROW.

The Excursion of the SUNDAY SCHOOL of the Eleventh-street U. P. Church, will proceed to Biddle's Grove on THURSDAY. Barge CLEVELAND and Steamer will leave foot of Vestry-st., N. R., at 7 o'clock A. M., and foot of 10th-st., E. R., at 8½ o'clock A. M. A Band of Music will accompany the Excursion. Refreshments on board. Tickets, 50 cents; children, 25 cents. Exchange the superheated City atmosphere for the delightful scenery of Staten Island and the pure and cool sea breezes.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED
STOMACH
BITTERS.

READ AND REFLECT.

Make sure of Health. "But how?" you ask.
We answer, 'tis an easy task.
Strengthen the Stomach, and sustain
The Nerves, the servants of the brain.
The Liver keep in active play
And *regulate*, from day to day.
Each organ aid, on Nature's plan,
Brace and refresh the INNER MAN,
And like a watch, that's kept in chime
By constant care, with railroad time,
The system's tone and strength renew,
And thereby cheer the *spirits*, too.
"How," you inquire, "can this be done?
This Victory o'er Disease be won?"
"Hostetter's Bitters," we reply,
Is Health's supreme protection—try!

As a means of regenerating the disordered and enfeebled system, regulating every function of the internal organs, reviving the depressed spirits, invigorating the constitution, and prolonging life, no medicinal preparation, either of the past or the present time, has been so completely and universally successful as HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Against the vapors foul prepare,
That fever-taint the heavy air.
Drink not unmixed the water found
In prairies, woods, or marshy ground.
If sedentary toil you ply,
Nature you must assist—or die—
For when debarred from exercise
For *artificial aid* she cries.
Medicine's grand purpose and intent
Is threatened evil to *prevent*:
And if you'd be relieved or spared
From ills that crush the *unprepared*,
Hostetter's Bitters use—for note
They are the surest antidote.

To set at defiance the miasma of unhealthy soils, the poison of unwholesome water, the effluvia of crowded work-rooms and factories, and the baneful influence of sedentary employments, it is only necessary to be forearmed with HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Dyspepsia's pangs, that rack and grind
The body, and depress the mind;
Agues, that as they go and come,
Make life a constant martyrdom;
Colics and dysenteric pains,
'Neath which the strong man's vigor wanes;
Bilious complaints, those tedious ills,
Ne'er conquered yet by drastic pills;
Dread diarrhea that cannot be
Cured by destructive mercury;
Slow constitutional decay
That brings Death nearer, day by day;
Nervous prostration, mental gloom—
Heralds of madness or the tomb;
For these—though mineral nostrums fail—
Means of Relief at least we hail,
Hostetter's Bitters—medicine sure,
Not to *prevent*, alone, but *cure*.

In dyspepsia, fever and ague, bilious complaints, constitutional and nervous debility, constipation, seasickness, spasms, and in all complaints of Man or Woman, proceeding from casual or inherent weakness of the body, the one great remedy and restorative is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

To wanderers on sea or land,
From Polar shore to Tropic strand;
To households lone, in regions new,
And dwellers in great cities, too;
To soldiers in camp, fort and field,
Who need against disease a shield;
To miners, California bound,
And tillers of wet, marshy ground;
To feeble wives of fragile mold,
To young and middle-aged, and old;
To those in health, who would enjoy
Heaven's best gifts without alloy;
To all the strengthless, weak and pale,
Who droop, yet know not what they ail,
Hostetter's Bitters we present
As Health's most potent element.

If there is any value in public opinion, or any weight in medical testimony, the very best and safest Tonic, Corrective and Alterative now before the world is HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.

Sold by respectable druggists in all parts of the world.

HOSTETTER & SMITH,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

New-York Office, No. 428 Broadway.